TRADE AND INDUSTRY

26 October 1972 Volume 9 No 4 10p

Aspects of US markets: Philadelphia—today and in 1976

Exhibition reports from USA, France, Bulgaria, Germany, Austria

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Sales and orders in the engineering industries

New Technology looks at microcircuit technology, computer graphics in planning and at ship manoeuvrability

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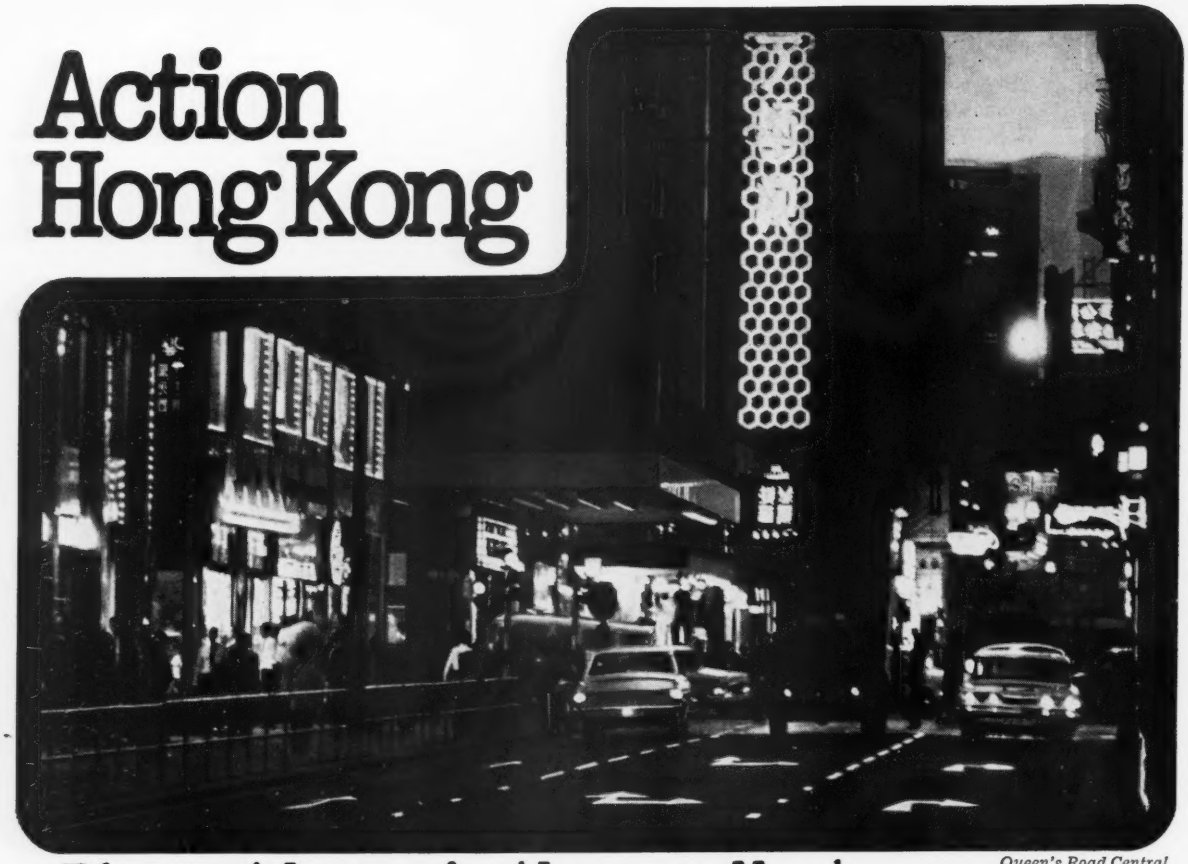

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ASPECTS OF US MARKETS—4

Philadelphia—today and in 1976

from the Commercial Department, British Consulate-General, Philadelphia

At the time of the American Revolution, two centuries ago, Philadelphia was second only to London in the British Empire's league of large cities. Today, with a population of 5 million, it is the fourth largest metropolitan area in the US and a major urban concentration by world standards. It is the focal point of the Delaware Valley with a population of over 12 million and a land area of four-fifths of the size of England. The region is already a fruitful field for British exports; it should be even more intensively cultivated with the approach of the Bicentennial celebrations in 1976.

THEORETICALLY one can sell almost anything in the US. But it is less difficult and more profitable to sell some things than others and in some places rather than in others. What has Philadelphia to offer:

Manufacturing: Second largest oil refining centre in the US. contains 90 per cent of all types of manufacturing activity from iron and steel to electronics; has more than 4,000 establishments with over 260,000 employees.
Retail trades: 20,000 establishments; 101,000 employees; $2.5 billion sales.
Wholesale trades: 4,500 establishments; 59,000 employees; $6.1 billion sales.
Service trades: 11,500 establishments; 55,000 employees; $703 million receipts.
Hospitals: 59 general; 34 specialist; training, research and specialised treatment centres.
Education: 568 schools with 566,000 pupils; 30 colleges, universities and other higher education institutions with 86,000 enrolled.
Port: Handles more international tonnage than any other US port; serves one-third of US population; imports (1971) $1.8 billion; exports $665 million.
Railways: Frequent Metroliner service to New York and Washington; widespread commuter lines; subway service.
Airport: 10 domestic and eight international airlines; daily direct service to London: connections to every other major US city.

Potential

What does this add up to for the British exporter? Clearly that in the Philadelphia area a first-rate base for an operation of any size, in almost any field, can be found. The size could range from the largest, covering the whole of the US—as does ICI's Atlas operation in nearby Wilmington—down to a

The marine terminal at Packer Avenue, Philadelphia.

direct sales operation in a specialist retail store. As in most other parts of the US, the greatest promise probably lies in joint venture or licensing operations apart from the employment of US distributors. There is no shortage of machine shop facilities with capacity for finishing or full manufacture under licence; there are plenty of firms with marketing facilities who are prepared to consider entering into joint ventures to expand turnover. For exporters who appreciate the vital importance of having stocks in the USA, there is a British consortium near Philadelphia which provides a stocking, billing and distribution service.

How should a businessman set about sizing up the Philadelphia area as a market for exports? A visit is essential. But it should be at the end, not the beginning, of the preparatory work. First get into touch with the Export Services Division of the DTI if you are in the South-East or, elsewhere, with the nearest Regional Office. They have a full range of basic information and through them you can get all the vital preliminary details about your prospects of selling in the Philadelphia area. If the prospects are good enough, then plan to visit and the Consulate-General will be happy to help arrange your calls and provide information about your contacts. They will be delighted if you will tell them of the outcome and how they can help more business to materialise.

1976 Bicentennial Year

Preparations have already started to put Philadelphia *en fête* in 1976 to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, which was signed and proclaimed in the city. Although plans for an international EXPO, like those at Montreal in 1967 and at Osaka in 1970, have been dropped, Philadelphians can be relied upon to pull out every stop to commemorate the first Fourth of July in a big way and to fill the calendar for the whole of that year with events, promotions, conferences and happenings to attract the US and the foreign tourist.

It is not too soon for British exporters of goods or services to plan to participate profitably.

Construction

The first general area of interest will be in the construction and transport fields. Hotels, motels, conference halls, marinas, shopping malls, temporary structures are some of the requirements already visualised. These and the expansion and modernisation of the area's communication system—buses, subways, new rapid transit facilities—are being reported as they reach the pre-planning stage in the Economic Intelligence Service Market Pointer service. Some will offer opportunities to consultants; all will provide chances for the supply of products ranging from structural steel to plumbing, heating, cooling and lighting fixtures and on to soft furnishings, catering equipment, vehicles, components and control systems. Speed in reacting to Market Pointers is essential and, equally, a clear indication of prices and delivery dates for sample quantities of various sizes.

Souvenirs

The next important phase will be in the consumer goods field. There will be a tremendous demand for souvenirs and commemorative items of every kind and in every price bracket. British suppliers will be at no disadvantage arising from the nature of the event being celebrated—the Declaration of Independence from Britain. On the contrary, the revolutionaries of 200 years ago were British. Their clothes, equipment and arms were British in pattern if not in manufacture. Their household goods were either imported or made in styles deriving from Britain. The Liberty Bell itself was cast in London. And, of course, the enemy (apart from the mercenaries) was British and must figure in the commemoration. It should also not be forgotten that the Revolutionaries were fighting in defence of ideas of liberty and democracy which had been largely born in Britain with Magna Carta; and that in Britain the voices of Burke and Pitt were more representative of the country than those of Lord North and George III.

ASPECTS OF US MARKETS

Previous articles in this series were:

Selling to the US airframe industry—August 31

Boeing's diversification offers chances for British know-how—September 14

Selling to the world's largest manufacturing industry—October 12

Products in demand

Every relevant retail outlet, from the large department stores (with branches in the surrounding shopping malls) to the operators of fairground booths will want items with a colonial flavour. In some cases approaches have already been made to British manufacturers of ceramics and glassware for new and exclusive designs for souvenir items. This applies only to the top end of the scale, however. The following list is intended to give no more than an idea of some of the products for which there is bound to be a demand.

Foodstuffs, confectionery and beverages in souvenir packs
Children's wear (T-shirts) with colonial designs
Children's hats of period uniform design
Women's blouses with period flavour or prints
Scarves with commemorative designs
Fashion jewellery with colonial souvenirs
Silver and stainless steel ware with commemorative patterns
China; pottery and glassware souvenirs
Giftware (including brass and pewterware)
Small leather souvenirs
Travel bags of colonial military design
Textiles—piece goods and fabrics with commemorative patterns
Hand towels, beach towels and cushion covers with commemorative designs
Table mats, place mats of plastic and cloth
Wallpapers with colonial scenes
Antiques—genuine and reproduction—of the period
Toys (eg soldiers, cannons, carriages and uniform sets)
Pens, pencils, quills
Flags, heraldic devices, drums, reproduction muskets
Commemorative plaques and tiles

(*continued on next page*)

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PHILADELPHIA—TODAY AND IN 1976
continued

Clay pipes embossed as souvenirs
Toilet preparations in souvenir containers or packs
Prints, framed or unframed, of British and American cities and buildings of 1776, maps.

Now is the time for manufacturers of these items, and many other consumer products which can be fitted into the commemorative framework, to consider the best ways to seize the opportunities of 1976 in Philadelphia—and indeed throughout the US. Research will be needed to ensure the right degree of accuracy of reproduction or to obtain suitable designs. In many cases an early step could be an approach to some of the export buying houses which represent US stores (ref to DTI list). Exporters who already have marketing arrangements in the US should consider discussing with their representatives a special effort for the 1976 Bicentennial. Those who have not been in the market previously and wish to explore it, should consult the nearest Regional Office of the DTI.

Visits by British overseas commercial representatives

THE following Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country shortly, when they will be available for discussions.

G. R. Webb, Second Secretary (Commercial) in Ghana since June 1969	Available January
J. G. Douglas, Second Secretary (Commercial) in Sudan since May 1970	Available January

British firms and organisations, other than those in the areas covered by the Department of Trade and Industry offices for the Eastern Region and the London and South Eastern Region, who wish to meet these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for appointment to the appropriate Department of Trade and Industry Regional Director (Exports) stating the nature of the problem and commodities involved. (The Department's Regional Offices together with the appropriate office for Northern Ireland were listed on page 126 of *Trade and Industry* of October 19, 1972.) Those firms and organisations in the London-based Regions mentioned above (together with those in other Regions who would prefer, or who would be prepared if necessary, to meet the officers for an interview in London) should write to Tours Section, Department of Trade and Industry, Room G60, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

Because visiting officers often have only limited time at their disposal it may not always be possible to arrange an interview. Where it is possible, firms are reminded that the Export Services Division of the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU who are in close touch with all overseas representatives can very often supply advice, or the information that applicants hoped to obtain at the interview. Outside London the Regional Offices of the Department of Trade and Industry or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, can also supply this help.

Lord Polwarth, Minister of State at the Scottish Office, saw the manufacture of diesel engines during a recent visit to British Polar Engines Ltd., Glasgow. The firm is a subsidiary of Associated British Engineering Ltd. and has a substantial export trade, mainly with the Commonwealth. With Lord Polwarth (left) are Mr. Robin Keir Watson (centre), chairman of the company, and Mr. Joseph Clephane, managing director.

Finance for exports

THE BANKER RESEARCH UNIT, in collaboration with MR. RICHARD FRY, C.B.E., (former City Editor of the Guardian) announce the launching on December 1st of a new service of vital concern to all companies engaged in exporting.

The B.R.U. Export Finance Service will provide accurate, up-to-date information on the terms at which exports are insured and financed in the major exporting countries of the United Kingdom, the United States, Western Germany, France, Italy and Japan.

Mr. Richard Fry is acknowledged as the leading authority on export finance since his widely acclaimed study on this topic for the BNEC. The BNEC no longer exists and now no single source of accurate information of this type is available. Yet with the rapid introduction of new features in national export credit facilities and the fluid nature of interest rates it is essential that exporters be accurately informed, not only what is available to them locally, but what is also available to the competition abroad.

For full details write to or telephone
THE BANKER RESEARCH UNIT,
Bracken House, 10 Cannon St., London EC4P 4BY.
Tel: 01-248 8000 Ext. 7168

The BBC Export Promotion Service

The primary aim of the BBC Export Promotion Service is to report Britain's progress as an industrial and trading nation and thus help to promote a favourable climate for exports. Every day the BBC tells the world about British business, industry, finance, technology, agriculture and science. It reports British achievements, progress and know-how, using the expert knowledge of its specialist reporters. Products and manufacturers are named in these industrial broadcasts and inquiries resulting are passed on to manufacturers. The BBC broadcasts overseas in English and 39 other languages. Manufacturers who have an interesting story about British inventions, new products, unusual or striking export achievements, participation in overseas fairs, visits abroad, etc., are invited to contact the BBC. Telephone the Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, at 01-240 3456, Ext. 293/2039 or write; Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, Bush House, London WC2B 4PH.

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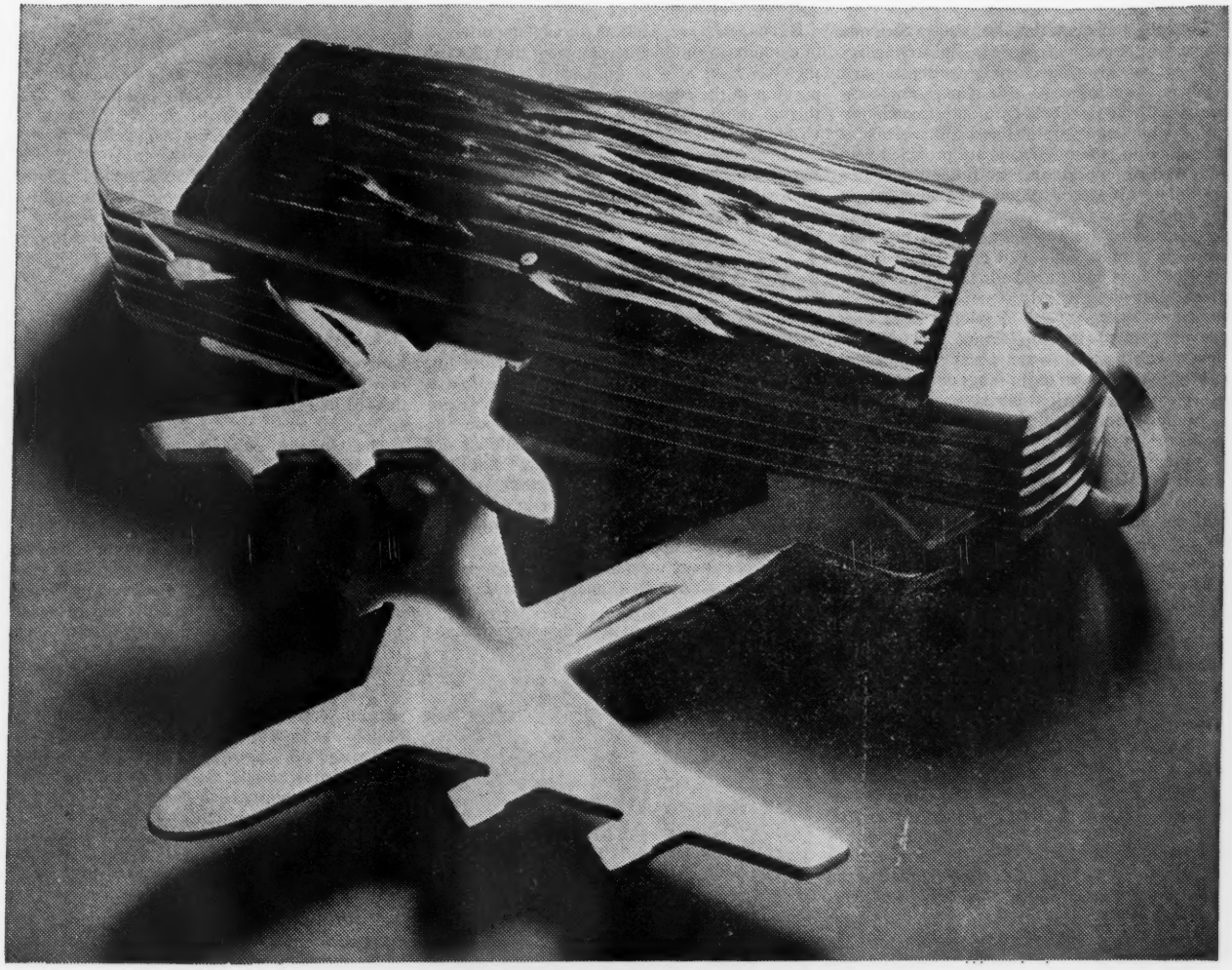

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QANTAS WITH BOAC, SIA.

Room for more British companies at US anaesthesiologists' congress

From the British Trade Development Office, New York: The technical exhibition at the 23rd annual meeting of the American Society of Anaesthesiologists held in Boston was again well patronised by British companies. Participating in the Joint Venture sponsored by the British Surgical Exports Council and the DTI were Medical and Industrial Equipment Ltd. and Warne Surgical Products Ltd. In addition, Vitalograph Inc., Eschmann-USA, Portex Division, Smiths Industries, and Burroughs-Wellcome took exhibition space separately as established US subsidiaries of British firms.

The ASA annual meeting has always been one of the best forums in America for technology and equipment related to anaesthesia and ancillary disciplines. At this convention companies are able to benefit from direct communication with senior medical specialists, while at the same time the physicians are provided with an excellent opportunity to bring themselves up-to-date with latest product developments in the industry.

Medical and Industrial Equipment Inc. with offices in Niagara Falls again demonstrated their popular line of anaesthesia administration equipment, featuring this year a new gravity-action pressure-release valve. Developed by their Canadian company, this simple and effective device with a metal-to-metal seal eliminates the risk of over inflation of the lungs of children and other patients with low inhalation capacity.

Another innovation, this time related to the problems of infection during the removal of secretions during tracheostomies, was introduced by Warne Surgical Products Ltd.

On display was their new aseptic suction catheter enclosed in a plastic envelope designed to obviate the nurse or doctor handling the catheter itself with forceps or a gloved hand. Featured in *The Lancet* in January this year, and developed at the Newcastle General Hospital, the new technique has been shown to reduce substantially the incidence of contamination during the administration of anaesthesia.

Exhibiting in two places

Eschmann-USA of Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, reported encouraging continued interest in their range of rubber-based catheters for anaesthesia and needles and accessories for intravenous procedures. This company, in setting forth to claim a share of the operating-table market, had a stand for this purpose at the concurrent American College of Surgeons Convention in San Francisco.

Exhibiting for the second time at the ASA was Vitalograph Inc. of Kansas City, the US subsidiary of Vitalograph Ltd., Buckingham. Pioneers in the field of lung-function testing, their Spirometer attracted very considerable attention from the profession. Well designed and competitively priced, this device appears to have excellent prospects in the areas of environmental medicine, rehabilitation and multiphasic screening.

British equipment carried by US companies under distributor arrangements included the Brompton Marley ICU Ventilator made by Blease Medical Equipment and the disposable Ventimask made by Vickers Medical and marketed in the USA by Davol Inc. Total attendance at the show, excluding exhibitors' staff, was 3,760, about 70 per cent of whom were physicians, mostly anaesthesiologists.

The British medical industry was well represented, though weighing this effort against the enormous market potential, the conclusion must be that there is scope for greater participation, particularly since the DTI offers Joint Venture facilities here. British manufacturers with ongoing development programmes for equipment and supplies in anaesthesiology and related fields are encouraged to look at trends in American medicine and medical procedures.

It is largely by recognising the vital importance of continuous product development that Portex Inc. has been able to establish its recognised position in the endotracheal tube market. With this in mind, American Vice-President Jarvis Cribb states that he is totally committed to the need for effective communication between his marketing organisation in the USA, and Portex's UK manufacturing plant.

Gillian Richardson, of the British Consulate in Boston, tries out a Warne product at the meeting of the American Society of Anaesthesiologists. With her are Mr. E. Carrington and Mr. R. W. Harrison (centre) of Warne Surgical Products Ltd. who were one of the firms participating in the British Joint Venture.

Lyons furniture show popular

From the Consul-General, Lyons: Meuropam and Pro-Meuropam are two exhibitions in one. Held in Lyons annually since 1960, Meuropam, the 'Marché Européen de l'Ameublement' is a furniture exhibition, to which furnishings and accessories were added in 1962 under the title Pro-Meuropam or 'Marché International des Fournitures Professionnelles pour l'Ameublement'. Between them the two exhibitions cover some 25,000 sq. m. of stand space in part of the Lyons Fair premises. Admission is restricted to trade and professionals only.

This year there were 695 exhibitors, of whom 206 were from outside France; 17 foreign countries were represented, the most important numerically being Belgium, Italy and the United Kingdom. At 15,000, the number of visitors was nearly 50 per cent up on last year. Included in this figure are 900 foreign visitors from 36 countries.

Madame D. Coeur discussing the range of Chippy Heath telephone tables for her shop at Genas, near Lyons, with Mr. J. Bowen.

The British participation in Meuropam occupied two complete galleries, with 23 furniture manufacturers taking part in a DTI Joint Venture under the auspices of the British Furniture Manufacturers' Association.

In the Pro-Meuropam section of the show, the products of four British carpet-manufacturers were exhibited, and Heals Fabrics Ltd. had a stand with their French agents which attracted much attention for their distinctive furnishings fabrics.

British manufacturers are particularly known in France for their reproduction furniture; the elegant design and quality workmanship is widely admired. Reproduction dining-room suites and bookcases were in evidence on most of the British stands, together with comfortable armchairs upholstered in leather and fabrics.

Some outstanding items were made of yew, a wood which is very little employed in France, and the distinctive honey-coloured hue attracted much attention. More modern lines were represented by a range of small bars which are said to sell well on the French market and telephone seats, which are now well established.

A short documentary film made by COI showing the manufacture of Abbeycraft furniture by craftsmen was shown on the regional television just before the fair opened.

It is significant that the majority of the British firms taking part were not newcomers to the Lyons exhibition. These regular exhibitors at Meuropam are well aware of the solid market potential for their products in this area. Practically all of the British firms reported doing very worthwhile business, and in several cases stated that their sales were well up on last year.

Mr. J. Bowen of Chippy Heath said that he had sold nearly twice as many telephone seats as last year. Mr. G. W. Scott of Abbeycraft

Furniture Ltd. was kept busy throughout the fair; at the end he declared wearily 'Now I've got to go home and make all this furniture to meet my orders'. Wade Upholstery, showing for the first time here, feel they have a good future on this market, as the quality and prices of their armchairs attracted a great deal of interest. Several British firms reported taking well over £10,000-worth of orders.

Audiology congress held in Budapest

From the British Embassy, Budapest: The International Congress of Audiology in Budapest was attended by some 500 delegates from 32 countries. Twenty companies from Western and Eastern Europe and the USA were represented at an exhibition of audiological equipment and hearing aids staged concurrently.

Two British firms, Amplivox Exports Ltd. of Wembley and Alfred Peters Audiometric and Acoustic Equipment of Sheffield, took part in the exhibition. For both the congress offered a valuable opportunity to demonstrate equipment and discuss business opportunities with representatives of commerce, science and public health institutions both in Hungary and in third countries.

Amplivox, who were exhibiting audiometers, ear defenders and hearing aids, found that their economically priced electronystagmograph aroused particular interest among representatives of Hungarian and Czech hospitals, and many purchase inquiries were received. Another successful line was the Audiocup headphone socket offering special noise-exclusion properties at low cost.

Alfred Peters found that their large clinical audiometers with the mutual inductance attenuator, many of which are already installed in Hungary, continued to arouse great interest, and proposals were discussed for re-equipping the audiological clinic at a large Budapest hospital with the latest model of these machines.

Interest was also shown in Peters' acoustic impedence meter, which had not previously been seen in Eastern Europe. The firm's representatives had, finally, an opportunity to discuss the possibilities of giving Eastern European engineers training courses in Britain with a view to improving service facilities for Alfred Peters equipment in the area in future years.

The experience of Amplivox and Alfred Peters confirms that particularly good opportunities exist for sales of audiological equipment to Hungary and Eastern Europe in cases where the British products can be shown to offer a clear technological advantage.

'Package tour' to US electronic exhibition

AN eight-day economy 'package tour' to New York for the IEEE '73 Intercom Exhibition is to be organised by the Electronic Engineering Association. It will include return air fares and hotel charges to cover the show.

The IEEE '73 Intercom is one of three industry/BOTB joint ventures to be sponsored by the EEA during 1973 following a prediction of a 17 per cent increase in capital spending in the US electronics industry next year. The others are the NAB '73 (broadcasting) convention and exhibition at Washington DC from March 25 to 28 and ICA '73—the 26th annual conference and exhibition of the International Communication Association at Boston from May 13 to 17.

Further information is available from the EEA Information Office at Leicester House, 8 Leicester Street, London WC2 7BN (tel: 01-437 0678).

British firms at Plovdiv notch up £400,000-worth orders

From the British Embassy, Sofia: The Bulgarians attach great significance to their annual Trade Fair. It is a manifestation of their planning and achievements, a gathering of the technicians and planners of the country and a holiday occasion for the general public in a venue as attractive as any in the world. This year's Fair, the 28th international event in an 80 years' series, was opened by Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian President, after an inaugural address by Ivan Nedev, the Minister of Foreign Trade.

Later in the day during his tour of the pavilions the Bulgarian leader commented that his advisers thought the British exhibit the most interesting of the Western national pavilions—some 20 in all.

The accent of the British participation was on construction equipment, printing and duplicating machines and analytical instrumentation, but the most immediate results were obtained by the plant-protection division of ICI, which concluded negotiations for a contract worth £300,000.

Commemoration book

Other British firms, including four exhibiting independently, raised the orders total to a little over £400,000. The Rotaprint stand was given considerable attention by the public during colour-printing demonstrations. A particular point of interest with this firm was the use of its machines for printing the recent commemoration book on Georgi Dimitrov, the former leader and national hero of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The Rank Xerox stand was the largest in the British pavilion and attracted considerable attention, including visits from Ministers. Orders taken by the firm made their participation well worthwhile. Other exhibitors inside the pavilion included Pye Unicam and Rank Precision—both showing analytical laboratory equipment—and Intra Trade with electro-medical equipment. Heavy construction and industrial equipment outside the pavilion was featured by Coles Cranes, Lea Grant, Oxy Metal Finishing, JCB International and J. K. Smit.

Of course orders taken are not the only criteria for success at this event, and exhibitors generally regard Plovdiv as an opportunity to show their products to researchers and end-user specialists as distinct from the representatives of the order-placing enterprises.

For firms doing regular business in the market, and this includes most of those participating on the British stand this year, the event provides an opportunity to discuss at first hand and in a practical way technical matters arising during the previous year. To this extent most British exhibitors looking at the long-term prospects were reasonably satisfied.

Line of credit announced

The British National Day Reception given jointly by the British Ambassador, Mr. Donald Logan, and the exhibitors was well attended. The Ambassador announced the recent signing of the new £5 million line of credit for Bulgaria. Reply was made by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Andrey Lukanov, who is expected to visit Britain later this year in connection with the setting up of a Joint Commission on industrial co-operation and trade between the two countries.

As usual East European countries were well represented. Their exhibits ranged through all kinds of consumer goods to heavy industrial equipment. In contrast, Western pavilions concentrated on industrial goods. In line with their commanding position in the Western league table of Bulgarian imports, the Italian pavilion was particularly impressive, as also were their heavy industrial exhibits outside the pavilion. The West Germans, as usual, fielded a strong participation.

The Bulgarians' own industries were all represented; the general standard of display was attractive and dignified. The range of products on display was impressive. As a world leader in the field of fork-lifts this section was notable. It also included a large container-straddle carrier built under licence from Rubery Owen. Several other items of equipment built under licence from British firms including Plessey were also featured.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, President of Bulgaria, visits the Rotaprint stand at the International Trade Fair in Bulgaria.

Fewer British fashion firms at Munich

From the British Consulate-General, Munich: THE 26th Munich Fashion Week attracted 1,500 exhibitors from 21 different countries. The exhibition took place in all the halls of the Munich fairground covering an area of 67,000 m². The fairground area catered for 1,180 exhibitors, while the remainder exhibited in major hotels throughout Munich and in various fashion houses around the city. There was a significant rise in the number of overseas exhibitors from 405 in spring '72 to 445 at this latest fashion week. The number of visitors to the fair was estimated at 25,000. Although exhibitors, both German and overseas, were of the opinion that traffic was lighter than usual, the quality of the visitors was much higher. The reason for this was thought to be the increased admission charge which had kept down the number of general public visiting the event.

The standard of British exhibitors was high, but the number dropped from the 61 at the previous fashion week to 38, of which 20 took part in a Joint Venture sponsored by the Clothing Export Council and the DTI. The drop in numbers caused Britain to fall from third to fourth place in the list of foreign exhibitors. Other Joint Ventures came from the Scandinavian countries, France, Austria and Israel (exhibiting for the first time). These national stands were well designed and basically of open-plan style. The British stands made the best impression and undoubtedly projected an elegant fashion note. It was noted that each of the foreign Joint Ventures except the British put on their own fashion parade several times a day which attracted good audiences. Strong representation also came from Italy, which was the second largest overseas exhibitor, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium and Iceland. Other exhibitors came from Eastern European countries, North Africa and South America.

The main types of clothing shown were coats, costumes and jackets, day dresses, cocktail and evening wear, blouses, skirts, stockings, knitwear, sport and leisure wear and teenage clothing. Trendy accessories were also available as well as a variety of other types of clothing including, in some cases, menswear.

Spring/Summer collection

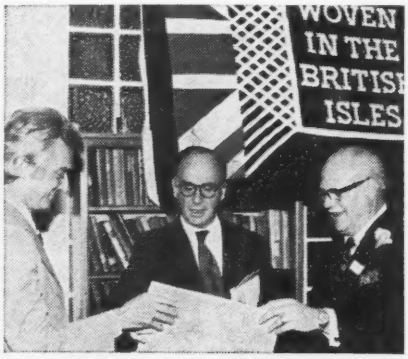
Most British exhibitors showed a spring/summer 1973 collection on the new type of stand specially constructed for this fashion week. The design was extremely good, and the whole appearance was one of elegance, space and lightness. Needless to say, the fountains and the large artificial flowers played a prominent part. The British stands were visited by the Bavarian Minister of Economics, the Lord Mayor of Munich and HM Consul (Commercial). A visit was also made by Mr. B. Thorne of the DTI, London, and members of the British Trade Drive office in South Germany. As usual, Mr. Alec Elvy of the Clothing Export Council was present throughout to give on-the-spot assistance to exhibitors and keep his members up to date on how competitors were faring in other halls.

The consensus of opinion of the British exhibitors was that this had been a highly successful fair and, in more than half the cases, the best ever. It was reported that British exhibitors had collected orders totalling £500,000-£600,000. There were particular individual success stories including one of orders taken for up to £120,000, 75 per cent of which was for immediate delivery. Another exhibitor was reported to have taken orders worth £70,000, while one of the longest established exhibitors at Munich maintained that his German orders had doubled. A significant feature of the fair was the volume of orders placed for immediate delivery—around 70 per cent. Outstanding performances came from British manufacturers of ladies' coats, blouses, teenage dresses and leatherwear.

It was pleasing to note that most of the big names in the German women's outerwear industry were represented, and what was even more gratifying was that these German buyers came in increased numbers to many of the British stands. In some cases new accounts with German buyers were opened, and in others contacts with buyers were consolidated. International opinion generally agreed that the fair had been a success. The quality of both the merchandise and the buyers had been high, and this in itself was naturally conducive to a good all-round performance.

Part of the British exhibition was photographed and TV-filmed on two or three occasions.

Jenny Macadam, current holder of the Miss UK and Miss England titles, presents Dipl. Ing. Alfred Lohr, the first President of the European Committee of Catering Equipment Manufacturers, with a basket of English delicacies on the British catering-equipment manufacturing stand after the opening of the Federal German Hotel and Restaurant Trade Show in Frankfurt.



Mr. J. S. Rooke, Minister Commercial presenting prizes in the British woo window-display competition at a ceremony in the British Embassy on October 10. On the left is the winner of the first prize Mr. A. Chibbaro (Elysees Soieries, Champs Elysees, Paris) and on the right Mr. Donald A. Robinson, European promotion manager of the National Wool Textile Export Corporation, which organised the competition.

New export goods unveiled at Hamburg ship show

From the British Consulate-General, Hamburg: 'Britain leads at Hamburg Ship and Machinery Exhibition' was how one well-known transport journal described the UK presence at this specialised trade fair. It was no exaggeration; not only were there more exhibitors from Britain than from any other country outside Germany, but as a whole UK firms accounted for over 10 per cent of the total participation.

The 5th International Ship and Machinery Exhibition opened in Hamburg at the beginning of October, and with the support of the Department, 31 British firms exhibited as a Joint Venture. Since the first Exhibition in 1963 when there were a mere 30 participants, there has been a remarkable increase in firms taking part, illustrated by the fact that there were more than 350 exhibitors from 19 countries this year.

A good many agents for British firms were exhibiting in their own right, assisted in some cases by their principals. In addition there were independent UK exhibitors and German-based subsidiaries of British firms.

British Joint Venture firms were provided with open-plan stands by the DTI, and throughout the exhibition the modern design attracted much favourable comment. As the entire group was in one hall, visitors were able to see more or less at a glance a representative selection of British marine equipment and publications, a plus point emphasised by the German press.

Measure of its importance

Several firms took advantage of the Exhibition to unveil equipment never seen before on the Continent, and this must be taken as a measure of the importance attached to Ship and Machinery International. Electronic Instruments Ltd. showed their latest range of hydrazine and marine salinometers, while Victor Pyrate Ltd. debuted their new water-powered hose reel. Shermuly Ltd. had contrasting exhibits—their very first line-throwing equipment dating from 1910 and their very latest, the Speedline International.

But one of the largest exhibits must have been the 5,500 hp engine made by Mirless Blackstone, and destined for a new 7,000-ton tanker being built by a German shipyard.

Hamworthy Engineering Ltd., who produce a wide range of pumps, air compressors, oil burners, and sewage-treatment plant, were featured on a north German television programme devoted exclusively to Ship and Machinery. Their equipment already enjoys a good reputation throughout the world and is particularly well known in Germany.

As far as results are concerned, Gilbert Gilkes and Gordon Ltd. were hopeful of orders valued at £220,000. A spokesman for the firm said the German concern MTU had in fact placed a firm order for two diesel-engine raw-water circulating pumps, and that it was MWM's intention to buy six. Twenty-five sets of radar equipment were ordered from Kelvyn Hughes Ltd. for Rhine river barges and 10 for sea-going merchant vessels. And Crane Ltd. took an inquiry for valves which would be worth £15,000.

Several British firms, not previously represented in Germany, located and signed agreements with agents. The publishers, too, reported successful business, with both Benn Brothers Ltd. and the *Journal of Commerce* selling advertising space and subscriptions.

US Sailboat Show pleases British participant firms

From the British Embassy, Washington: British exhibitors at the third annual United States Sailboat Show—held in the open air at the Annapolis docks—were unanimous in declaring that this was the best boat show they had attended in the US both from the viewpoint of orders taken or expected and the opportunities afforded to display products.

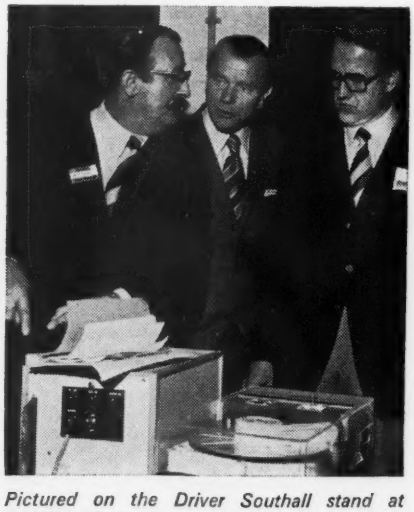
This is strictly a show for sailing boats, and the setting on the waterfront of one of the oldest small towns in America is delightful. Rain on one of the five days of the show did not deter the public who, after the opening trade-only day, attended at the rate of some 25,000 daily.

Over 100 craft were in the water and another 100 or so smaller craft on land. Three large tents and a nearby building accommodated about 150 exhibitors of all kinds of pleasure-boat equipment.

The British group exhibit organised by the Ship and Boat Builders National Federation included the boats of three manufacturers and the products of three marine suppliers, as well as large inflatable dinghies from another firm.

The boats of Honnor Marine Ltd. and Richmond Marine Ltd. were displayed in the water and those of Hurley Marine Ltd. on land. The dinghies of C-Craft Inflatable Products Ltd. and the marine equipment of Simpson-Laurence Ltd., Jack Holt Ltd. and Thos. Foulkes were displayed in booths in one of the tents, where there was also an information booth manned by the Federation.

In addition to the group exhibit, a number of British-made boats and a variety of British marine equipment including foul-weather clothing, diesels and outboard motors, were displayed either by manufacturers or agents. Most notable were the boats of Westerley Marine Construction Ltd. and Camper and Nicholson, displayed in the water. American boats predominated. There were a few from other countries, but no other government exhibits.



Pictured on the Driver Southall stand at PAKEX '72, the International Packaging Exhibition at Olympia, are (l to r) Mr. T. Slater, export manager, Driver Southall Ltd., Herr Mirowsky, project manager of Josef Anton Meggle, and Dr. Nemitz, chief technical and production executive from Pfanni-Werk Otto Eckart KG. The visitors are members of a mission visiting firms in Britain at the invitation of the British Overseas Trade Board.

British group exhibit at the United States Sailboat Show at Annapolis docks.

Chicago marine show attracts crowds too

From the British Consulate-General, Chicago: The 14th Marine Trades Exhibition and Conference in Chicago was described as a huge success by six British firms participating in a Joint Venture under the auspices of the British Ship and Boat Builders National Federation and the DTI.

All of the firms were busy with inquiries, and all recorded great interest in their products by visitors to the exhibition. Particular interest was shown in the Henderson pumps exhibited by M. S. Gibb Ltd., and a colourful display of waterproof clothing and other equipment attracted many visitors to the stand of Peter Storm, who wrote orders for substantial supplies of their products.

J. G. Meaks Ltd. reported great interest in their equipment and took some orders. Brocks Electronics Corporation expected to receive additional orders to those normally received at the end of the year. Jack Holt Ltd. were happy with the results of the exhibition. Ian Procter (Metal Masts) Ltd. reported great interest by wholesalers in their equipment.

Some of the new products and ideas introduced by the British exhibitors were a new fabrication system for mast fittings, extrusions and tapered spars. Other new products included low-friction bearings for winches, stainless-steel steering wheels, plastic fittings and rubber attachments for outboard motors.

The Marine Trades Exhibition and Conference was as usual well organised and sited as it was in the attractive modern building at McCormick Place, where it occupied two floors totalling 554,938 sq. ft. under one roof, the exhibition attracted wholesalers and distributors from far afield. It is perhaps a pity that there is such a proliferation of boat shows in the USA, but in spite of the competitive exhibition held at the same time at Annapolis attendance was greater here than last year. The organisers are confident there will be continuing demand for this yearly show. This year 30,000 trade visitors were in attendance.

Trade sources stated they expected business to be up roughly 10 per cent above last year, and with the ever-expanding leisure market in the United States, prospects for future business is extremely good.

British shopping week in Graz

From the British Embassy, Vienna: The city of Graz in south-east Austria 'went British' last week. A British Shopping Week was opened by Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, in the presence of a crowd of several thousands gathered on the main square of the city.

Graz has a population of 250,000 and is the centre of a prosperous agricultural and industrial area of a further half-million inhabitants. It is also El Dorado for many Yugoslavs who often come over the border nearby to do their shopping.

The week was organised by special committee of local shop-owners in conjunction with the Commercial Department of the embassy and the DTI. It followed the usual pattern of such promotions, with official British services seeking to create a British atmosphere with such aids as street decorations, display material for shops, a military band, etc., and the participating shops concentrating on British goods. But though the organisation was in standard form, the week looked like being the most successful of the series of such promotions held in Austria in recent years.

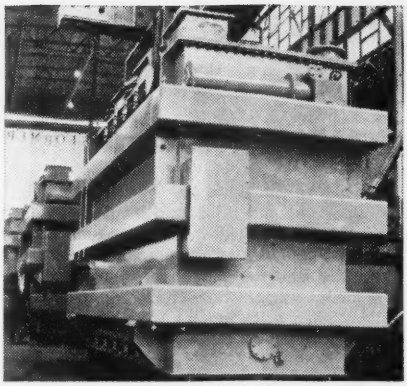
A British atmosphere is nothing strange in Graz because British occupying forces took over from the Russians there in 1945 and stayed in the city until 1955. Whatever the circumstances, Britain established and kept an excellent reputation in Graz, and the week has therefore been built on a firm foundation of longstanding friendship. The presence of a smart and lively British military band, that of the 2nd Battalion of the Queen's Regiment, has brought back memories for many Grazers, as well as providing an outstanding attraction itself. Four pipers of the Hawick Pipe Band and four policemen from Coventry, Graz's twin-city in Britain, proved an equal draw. Various other features reinforced the occasion's success, including an exhibition of replicas of the English Crown Jewels, a London double-decker bus, a British film week, exhibitions of silk-screen prints by Robyn Denny, books arranged by the British Council, Britain's history of medicine, etc.

Some 90 shops in the centre of the city took part in the week and showed a great deal of enthusiasm. Extra buying of British goods for

the week is estimated at about £150,000. Shop-window displays were really high class, and there were plenty of goods in the shops themselves to back these up. A wide range of British consumer goods was available, most notably clothing, textiles, food and drink, toys, leather goods, household goods, furniture and shoes. British cars were also on view, and over 30 different models from Rolls-Royce to Mini were featured in a special car show on the main square for the last three days of the week.

At the time of writing there were encouraging signs that the week was a considerable success. Many of the participating shops reported increased business in British goods, in some cases as much as double the usual volume.

Austria offers an exceedingly good market for British consumer goods. Her economy is healthy, social conditions are stable and consumer expenditure is rising as the standard of living catches up with that of West European neighbours. The Shopping Week in Graz has concentrated attention on British goods in a prosperous and promising area, and it is now up to manufacturers and agents to capitalise on the interest aroused.



These three 115kV 20/30MVA transformers built by Yorkshire Electric Transformer Co. Ltd. for the Comision de Federal Electricidad, form the largest single shipment of transformers to leave the Dewsbury works of the transformer division of the Aberdare group. The transformers are the first of seven, ordered at a cost of more than £3 million for general power distribution in the Mexico City area.

EXPORT ORDERS

Sub-contracts placed for £6.5m Yugoslav order

THE motor division of Rubery Owen and Co. Ltd., Darlaston, has won a major order from British Rail Engineering Ltd. for the supply of side and roof panels to be used in the production of 800 covered bogie wagons for the Croatian Railways.

The contract for the wagons was awarded to BRE-Metro Ltd., the joint export sales company of British Rail Engineering Ltd. and Metropolitan Cammell Ltd. by ZeljeznickoTransportno Poduzece and is valued at around £6½ million. The wagons are to be built at the British Rail Engineering Ltd., Ashford works.

Of UIC design, they are GAS type 4 ft. 8.5 in. gauge units and will be mounted on UIC Y25 CST bogies and fully air-braked. With an overall length of 16.52 m. and a gross laden weight of 80 ton, they will be capable of 120 km/h and will be used mainly for grain transportation.

The panels will be formed on Rubery Owen's 3,000 and 4,000 ton presses, recently augmented by a new £250,000 hot-press facility. All tooling is to be designed and produced by Rubery Owen.

Delivery should start in March 1973 and be completed by the end of the year. Shipment will be to Dunkirk, and the wagons will 'work their way' to Yugoslavia.

Microwave radio system

GEC Telecommunications Ltd. of Coventry is supplying a £250,000 microwave-radio system to the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones in Tunisia.

The 2 GHz twinpath system will have a capacity of 600 telephone circuits and will connect Kasserine, the cellulose-production centre, and Gafsa, in the phosphate area, with Gabes on the Mediterranean coast. The route will be 254 km (158 miles) long and will include mountain-top repeater stations at Chambi and Biada.

This contract will open up communications in the south-west mineral-producing regions of Tunisia and form a new link in the national communications system.

Beech orders 45 HS125 executive jets

HAWKER Siddeley Aviation have announced the sale of 45 HS125 executive jets, taking the total ordered in the United States to over 200. The aircraft are to be supplied to the Beech Aircraft Corporation, Wichita, Kansas, who have exclusive marketing rights for the HS125 in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

This largest single HS125 order makes it Europe's best-selling aircraft in the highly-competitive North American market. Of the 320 world-wide sales, 201 have now been sold in North America, whilst over 80 per cent of the total sales have been for export, earning £80 million.

Cementation to build Djakarta Hilton

CEMENTATION are to build a £6 million Hilton Hotel in Djakarta for P. T. Indobuildco, an Indonesian company. The contract is a package deal which covers everything from design and building to all services, equipment, furnishings, cutlery—down to the ice buckets and staff uniforms.

Occupying a central site in the City of Djakarta the 17-storey building in reinforced concrete construction will include basement, two-floor podium and 14-floor bedroom tower containing over 400 guest rooms. The structural design by Cementation's structural engineers takes into account that Djakarta is in an earthquake area and will minimise permanent damage from earthquakes.

£500,000 order for paper-making equipment

EQUIPMENT worth £500,000 is to be installed in a New Zealand pulp-and-paper plant under a contract awarded to Harland Simon Ltd. of Bletchley. The manufacture of the equipment will be carried out in the Harland Simon works at Bletchley and in the Alloa, Clackmannanshire plant of Weir Pumps Ltd., another member of the Weir Group.

The contract, awarded by the Tasman Pulp and Paper Co. of New Zealand is for control and drive equipment for the company's new paper machine to be installed near Kawerau on the North Island of New Zealand. It includes over 7,000 kW of thyristor-controlled, variable-speed electric drives, with associated equipment, for a modern high-speed newsprint machine, and a number of 6,500 horse power synchronous, alternating current motors.

Buckingham firm gains £230,000 order

A £230,000 order for diesel fuel-injection test equipment—the largest to date placed with a British company—is now being completed by Leslie Hartridge Ltd. The order, from the Indian Government, was for 210 diesel fuel-injection test machines including 70 for conventional fuel-injection systems and 140 for testing Cummins-type pumps and unit injectors.

A feature of the equipment is that it was specially adapted for use in mobile work shops operated by the Indian Army.

The order was delivered on a planned schedule of eight months and during this period Indian Army engineers were trained at both the Leslie Hartridge factory in Buckingham and at CAV Ltd. Acton, manufacturers of diesel fuel-injection systems.

Stothert and Pitt Vibrolls for Nepal

TEN vibrating rollers manufactured by Stothert and Pitt Ltd., of Bath, will soon be on their way to Nepal. The rollers—W71D Vibrolls—have been ordered by the Ministry of Public Works at Katmandu, and it is the first time that the company has supplied rollers to the Nepalese Government. Total value of the contract is £9,000.

The W71D, a diesel-powered machine, is pedestrian-controlled. A semi-clear side allows it to compact against kerbs. It is suitable for compaction of small areas, patching and other general work. The machine is rendered mobile by the provision of a small trailer, the 7RT2. Ten of these have also been ordered by the Nepalese.

Leak detectors ordered after Wescon

As a result of participating for the first time at the Wescon Exhibition in Los Angeles last month, the systems division of IDM Electronics Ltd., Reading, has received orders for five of the recently introduced leak-detectors through their agents in the States, Zi-Tech Co., Palo Alto, California.

US first for Bernard Matthews

FOR the first time Bernard Matthews Ltd., Great Witchingham, Norfolk, has despatched 25,000 of its Ten/30 commercial turkey eggs to America. This shipment, which was flown from Norwich, was ordered by Graham Farms Inc., Washington, Indiana.

According to company chairman Bernard Matthews: 'This order is a test sample of our birds and if successful will lead to further exports to America. The customer in this case is looking specifically for a bird suitable for an integrated production operation resulting in oven-ready turkeys for the US market'.

£170,000 orders for Leicester company

CROWTHER Ltd., Thurmaston, Leicester, textile-machine and cable-machine manufacturers, have announced orders worth £170,000 following the return of one of the directors, Mr. Roger Bates, from India. The orders consist of 119 telephone-cable insulating machines, the majority of which will be installed in a new Government factory at present under construction, and the balance to an existing factory.

Well over half the company's manufacturing output is exported.

First of ten merged ECGD regional offices opened

'Two years ago the Export Credits Guarantee Department celebrated 50 years in business: it has been a successful business, however we measure the success of a Government agency,' said Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, at Leeds last week.

'It has so far not cost the taxpayer a penny and, again so far, has operated at an ever lower cost to its paying customers. It has not failed as export credit insurer to innovate to meet the needs of its customers and of the country's export trade. It has in general given service competently and, through its officers in the Regions, with understanding. It has and rightly not always gone uncriticised, but all in all is well esteemed and deserves to be.'

Lord Limerick officially opened the ECGD regional office at Headingley, Leeds as a first step in the implementation of the recommendation of a management review team that the 20 offices of ECGD's regional organisation be merged into 10, each large enough to take on additional responsibilities.

Territory of the Leeds office

The territory of the new office incorporates that previously covered by the offices at Bradford and Leeds, and will shortly assimilate part of the territory—the counties of Northumberland and Durham—at present covered by the Newcastle office, and the major part of the territory now serviced by the office at Sheffield.

Initially the new office will provide a service for 1,033 policyholders, increasing to approximately 1,500 when the additional territory is transferred. Declared business for the new region for 1971-72 was £337 million, which has been developed from small beginnings in 1930, when the ECGD was first in Yorkshire. Progressively over the next few months the office will assume responsibility for certain functions currently performed in London.

The new office is managed by Mr. W. Ford, who was previously the regional manager of the Department's Manchester office.

The address of the Leeds office is: Export Credits Guarantee Department, Liverpool Victoria House, 8 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds LS6 2AN (tel. Leeds 782121, telex 55125).

Line of credit for Poland: ECGD backs additional £5 million loan

AN additional £5 million loan which the National Westminster Bank Ltd. has agreed to provide under a supplemental financial agreement with Bank Handlowy of Warsaw has been backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

The original line of credit, signed in March this year, provided a loan of £10 million to finance approved contracts placed up to March 1973 for the supply of a wide range of capital goods and associated services from the United Kingdom to Poland. This loan has already been fully utilised, and the increase has been agreed to help finance additional contracts. Business so far placed under the line of credit has included contracts for electronic equipment and manufacturing plant for consumer goods.

Finance under the credit will be available for 85 per cent of the United Kingdom content of approved contracts. Bank Handlowy will nominate contracts, which must have a value of at least £50,000 and be placed before the end of March 1973. Repayment of the loan will be over eight years.

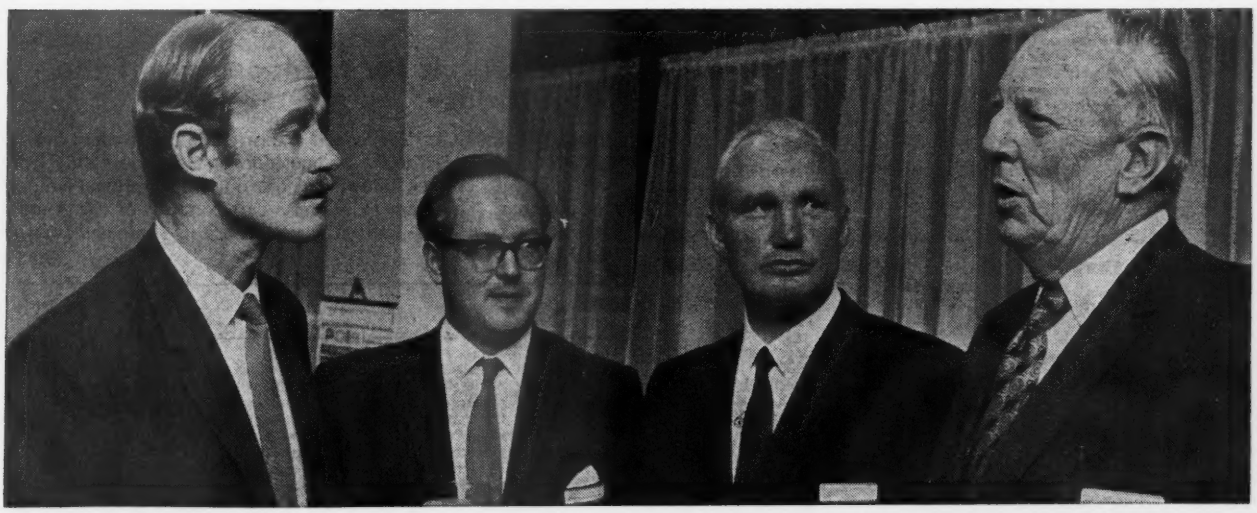
Exporters interested in this facility should contact Mr. I. Bonnett of ECGD (tel. 01-606 6699, ext. 7302) or Mr. D. S. Butler of National Westminster Bank Ltd. (tel. 01-606 1080, ext. 218).

Industrial plant for France: ECGD backs £5 million credit

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a loan of £5 million being made available by Midland Bank Ltd. under a line of credit arranged with Credit du Nord S.A. of France. The facility has been set up to help finance contracts for industrial plant and similar capital goods between UK exporters and French buyers nominated by Credit du Nord.

Approved contracts, which must have a value of at least £10,000, will be eligible for 80 per cent financing. Repayment of the loan will be over a period of two to five years, depending on the contract value.

Exporters interested in the facility should contact either Mr. A. A. Jackson of ECGD (tel. 01-606 6699, ext. 324), or Mr. K. J. Clark of Midland Bank (tel. 01-606 9911, ext. 3507/3230).



Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade (left), at the opening of the Leeds regional office of the Export Credits Guarantee Department. From the left: Lord Limerick; Mr. P. R. Hopwood, export finance director of Rowntree Mackintosh Ltd.; Mr. W. Ford, ECGD Leeds regional manager; and Mr. P. A. Brook, chairman of the National Wool Textile Export Corporation. The opening of the ECGD office at Leeds is the first step in merging 20 regional offices into 10.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by November 9.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.18	Magnesium oxide, dead-burned but not fused, of a purity not less than 96 per cent, which contains (*a*) not more than 0.05 per cent by weight of boron compounds expressed as B_2O_3, (*b*) not more than 2.5 per cent by weight of calcium compounds expressed as CaO, (*c*) not more than 1.0 per cent by weight of silicon compounds expressed as SiO_2, and (*d*) a total of not more than 0.5 per cent by weight of aluminium compounds and iron compounds expressed as Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3; (*e*) of which not less than 40 per cent by weight is retained by a sieve having a nominal width of aperture of 4.75 mm, and (*f*) of which, after crushing, the fraction which passes a sieve having a nominal width of aperture of 3.35 mm and is retained by a sieve having a nominal width of aperture of 2.36 mm, has an effective particle density of not less than 3.30 g per cc when estimated by the arrested water absorption method	Magnesium oxide	December 31, 1973	12216
29.08	Decabromodiphenyl ether	Decabromodiphenyl oxide	December 31, 1973	14026
29.19	Calcium glycerophosphate	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	13961
	Glycerophosphoric acid	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	13962
	di Potassium glycerophosphate	Potassium glycerophosphate	December 31, 1973	13964
	di Sodium glycerophosphate	Sodium glycerophosphate solution 50%	December 31, 1973	13970
29.22	Metanilic acid	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	13732
29.31	*S*-Ethyl *N*-cyclohexyl-*N*-ethylthiocarbamate	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14044
29.35	Methaqualone	Methaqualone base	December 31, 1973	14015
	Methaqualone hydrochloride	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14014
29.39	Cortisol	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14017
	Cortisol 21-acetate	Cortisol hydrocortisone 21-acetate	December 31, 1973	14018
	Cortisone 21-acetate	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14016
	Dexamethasone 21-acetate	Dexamethasone (acetate)	December 31, 1973	13976
	Dexamethasone 21-(3-sodium-sulphobenzoate)	Dexamethasone (metasulfobenzoate sodium salt)	December 31, 1973	14008
	Nandrolone	19-Nortestosterone	December 31, 1973	14010
	Prednisolone	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14020
	Prednisolone 21-acetate	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14019
	Prednisolone 21-(3-sodium-sulphobenzoate)	Prednisolone (metasulfobenzoate sodium salt)	December 31, 1973	12905
	Prednisolone 21-(hydrogen succinate)	Prednisolone hemisuccinate	December 31, 1973	14012
	Prednisone	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14011
	Prednisone 21-acetate	Prednisone (acetate)	December 31, 1973	13990
29.42	Methoserpidine	Methoserpidine 10-methoxydeserpidine	December 31, 1973	14013
81.04	Zirconium alloy ingots, surface trimmed, containing not less than 1 per cent by weight nor more than 2 per cent by weight of tin as the major alloying element, of circular cross section of a diameter of not less than 17 in. and not more than 21 in., and of a length of not less than 40 in. and not more than 50 in.	Zirconium alloy ingots	December 31, 1973	10838

NOTE: REVISED DEFINITION

Interested parties will wish to know that the definition for Movements for electric clocks (91.08) has been revised as follows; and will run until December 31, 1973.

Movements for electric clocks of the instrument panel type designed to be permanently mounted in a motor vehicle with the power source provided by the battery of the vehicle.

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 14) Order 1972

THE Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 14) Order, 1972.

This Order provides that the goods listed in Schedule 1 shall be temporarily exempt from import duty and those listed in Schedule 2 shall continue to be exempt from import duty, both until January 1, 1973.

The Order comes into operation on November 2, 1972 and has been published as Statutory Instrument 1972 No. 1496. Copies of the Order are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 and branches (price 8p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 10½p).

Applications for reimposition of the import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, has received applications for the reimposition of the import duty from January 1, 1973 on the following items, which are at present temporarily exempt. These are in response to the notice of the Annual Review of Temporary Exemptions published in *Trade and Industry* on August 17, 1972.

Tariff heading	Description	Reference
29.32	4-Hydroxy-3-nitrophenylarsonic acid	13823
73.15	Cold-rolled steel strip, with dressed edges, in coils, the strip being not less than 0.002 in. nor more than 0.007 in. in thickness and not less than ¼ in. nor more than 4 in. in width, containing not less than 16 per cent by weight nor more than 18 per cent by weight of chromium and not less than 6 per cent by weight nor more than 8 per cent by weight of nickel and being of a tensile strength of not less than 115 tons per sq. in.	12942
	Cold-rolled steel strip, with dressed edges in coils, the strip being not less than 0.002 in. nor more than 0.040 in. in thickness and not less than $\frac{1}{16}$ in. nor more than 4 in. in width, containing not less than 16 per cent by weight nor more than 18 per cent by weight of chromium and not less than 6 per cent by weight nor more than 8 per cent by weight of nickel, and being of a tensile strength of not less than 120 tons per sq. in.	12942

Application for the reimposition of the United Kingdom MFN duty only

THE Department of Trade and Industry has received applications for the reimposition of the United Kingdom MFN duty on the following items which are at present temporarily exempt. The MFN duty referred to will apply to imports from countries other than the EEC, Commonwealth and EFTA. These requests are in response to the notice of the Annual Review of Temporary Exemptions published in *Trade and Industry* on August 17, 1972 (page 293, paragraph (aa)).

Tariff heading	Description	Reference
15.04	Herring oil, falling within subheading (C), and oils falling within subheading (D), except fish liver oils and refined sperm oil	T 11353
29.06	Di-(3,5-ditertbutyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) methane	T 11976
	2-*tert*Butyl-4-ethylphenol	T 6745
	2-*tert*Butylphenol	T 12972
	2,6-di*tert*butylphenol	
	p-*sec*Butylphenol	T 6627
29.10	Dimethoxymethane	T 10772
29.23	2-Amino-5-chlorobenzophenone	T 11158
73.15	Cold-rolled steel strip, with dressed edges, in coils, the strip being less than 0.004 in. in thickness and not less than ¼ in. nor more than 4 in. in width, containing not less than 16 per cent by weight nor more than 18 per cent by weight of chromium and not less than 6 per cent by weight nor more than 8 per cent by weight of nickel and being of a tensile strength of more than 115 tons per sq. in.	T 12942
	Cold-rolled steel strip, with dressed edges, in coils, the strip being less than 0.004 in. in thickness and not less than ¼ in. nor more than 4 in. in width, containing not less than 16 per cent by weight nor more than 18 per cent by weight of chromium, and not less than 6 per cent by weight nor more than 8 per cent by weight of nickel, and being of a tensile strength of not less than 120 tons per sq. in.	T 12942
	Cold-rolled steel strip, with dressed edges, in coils, the strip being not less than 0.004 in. nor more than 0.040 in. in thickness and not less than 0.0625 in. nor more than 0.24 in. in width, containing not less than 16 per cent by weight nor more than 18 per cent by weight of chromium, and not less than 6 per cent by weight nor more than 8 per cent by weight of nickel, and being of a tensile strength of not less than 120 tons per sq. in.	T 12942
81.02	Molybdenum alloy sheet containing not less than 98 per cent by weight of molybdenum and not more than 1 per cent by weight of titanium as the major alloying element, of a thickness not less than 1 mm. nor more than 5 mm., and of such dimensions that the top surface area of the sheet does not exceed 3,600 sq. mm	T 11248
	Molybdenum alloy slabs containing not less than 98 per cent by weight of molybdenum and not more than 1 per cent by weight of titanium as the major alloying element, of a thickness of not less than 12 mm. nor more than 51 mm., and of such dimensions that the top surface area of the slab does not exceed 915 sq. mm	T 11248
85.18	Tantalum capacitors greater than 10 microfarads in capacitance, of a kind for incorporation in deaf aids, with a maximum length not exceeding 7 mm. exclusive of leads and with a transverse cross section having a circumference not exceeding 14 mm	T 12263
	Tantalum capacitors greater than 12 microfarads in capacitance of a working voltage of not less than 4 volts, of a kind for incorporation in deaf aids, with a maximum length not exceeding 8 mm. exclusive of leads with a transverse cross section having a circumference not exceeding 13 mm	
	Tantalum capacitors, of a kind for incorporation in deaf aids, with a maximum length not exceeding 7 mm. exclusive of leads and with a transverse cross section having a circumference not exceeding 10 mm	

Representations should be addressed to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, giving the respective reference shown above. These should be received by November 9.

Items posted in the UK for delivery abroad on behalf of overseas firms

MOST firms who send large numbers of items overseas through the post will be familiar with the British 'Posting Abroad' legislation introduced on July 1, 1971, which allows the British Post Office to return to the country of posting, or deliver after payment of the British inland postage, postal packets addressed to persons in this country which, for whatever reason, have been posted abroad by, or on behalf of, persons or organisations resident or carrying on business in this country. The reason behind this legislation is that, when United Kingdom-based senders have items posted abroad for delivery here, the British Post Office incurs the cost of the sorting and delivery work to be done when the mail arrives here, without being paid for it (ie the Post Office receives no revenue for such postings even though they are basically British postal business). This legislation is permitted by the international postal regulations.

Certain other countries have introduced similar legislation in order to discourage large postings from abroad by their nationals. Thus, firms posting items in this country for transmission abroad on behalf of persons or organisations resident or carrying on business in the receiving country may find that they or their overseas clients are called upon to pay that country's inland postage rate for the items, in addition to the postage which will already have been paid to the British Post Office. British firms should note that they, or their clients overseas, would be well-advised to ensure that any postings which are made from the United Kingdom do not contravene the internal legislation of the receiving countries, and to check whether any inland postage may be payable before delivery. At the present time it is specifically known that the USA, Sweden and Israel take such action on postings abroad, and most other countries seem to have the power to do so if they wish.

The Post Office will be pleased to give firms further advice on this subject and any queries should be addressed to Miss C. J. Stokes, Overseas Postal Division, Postal Headquarters, St. Martins-Le-Grand, London EC1A 1HQ (tel. 01-432 4203).

Jordan and Syria: cholera inoculation certificates

FOLLOWING the reported outbreak of cholera in Syria, persons entering Jordan from or through Arab countries must carry valid cholera inoculation certificates, ie certificates confirming inoculation at least five days before and within the previous six months, or re-inoculation within six months of previous inoculation. Travellers entering Syria (from any country) are advised to carry a similar certificate. No further information is available. **CRE ext. 2221**

Hints to business men booklets

REVISED editions of the booklets on Hungary, the Irish Republic and Libya have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room D24, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7146) or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade (right), and Dr. Alec W. Clark, chairman of Beatson, Clark and Co. Ltd., Rotherham, watch the manufacture of bottles after the Minister had opened a £200,000 export process and despatch centre. The firm sends glass containers to 80 countries, and in five years hopes to double its current export turnover of £1 million.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

Details of European Communities legislation which formerly appeared on this page are now published in the European Communities Section of the journal.

France

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION—MOTOR VEHICLES: In accordance with the Geneva Agreement of March 20, 1958 on the harmonisation of specifications for equipment and parts of vehicles, the French *Journal Officiel* of October 4 published regulations concerning the position and height of fittings and parts projecting from vehicles. These rulings are for privately owned vehicles only. Modifications to approved types of vehicles, mascots on bonnets, ornaments, door handles, etc. must fall within the required specifications but exterior driving mirrors, wireless aerials and luggage racks are not affected.

The regulations are intended as safety measures to protect pedestrians, cyclists and motor cyclists from being caught by projections and to reduce the risks in case of collision.

Copies of the full French text can be sent on request or seen at Export House. **EDB ext. 423/408/288**

Portugal

LABELLING OF PRE-PACKAGED FOOD: Portuguese *Diario do Governo*, No. 191, First Series, of August 17, published Decree Law 314/72 and Order 471/72 which relate to the labelling of pre-packaged foods. Translations of both are available to British exporters. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Spain

IMPORT QUOTA—PAPER-MAKING MATERIAL: Notice was given in *Trade and Industry*, June 1, 1972, page 403 of an import quota of 100,000 tons, chemical pulp (soda sulphate and bisulphite) other than unbleached, tariff headings 47.01-B.1.b and 47.01-B-2.b with a customs duty of 3 per cent. The *State Gazette* of October 9 has increased the quota to 125,000 tons, valid until December 31, 1972.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS—PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTS: The Spanish *State Gazette* of October 9, announced concessional rates of import duty until December 31, 1972 on the following:

Tariff no.	Description	Duty
29.01.A.1	Butadiene	Nil
29.01.B.4	Ethylbenzene	9.5%
29.08.D	Ethylene Glycol	4.5%
29.15.D.1	Dimethyl terephthalate	Nil
29.22.A.4	Hexamethylenediamine monomer adipate	Nil
29.27.B	Acrylonitrile monomer	Nil
29.35.G	Caprolactame	Nil
39.01.E.1	Hexamethylene-diamine adipate polymers	11.5%
39.01.E.2	Other polyamides	11.5%
39.01.G	Ethylene-glycol polytherephthalate	4.5%
39.02.C.1	Styrene polymers and copolymers, in form of liquid, paste, blocks, lumps, powders, granules, flakes and similar forms	23.5%
39.02.G.1	Acrylonitrile copolymers	Nil
39.02.H.1	Polyvinyl butyral and polyvinyl formal	Nil

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS: The *State Gazette* of October 9 published the following modifications to the Spanish customs tariff:

Tariff no.	Description	Import duty
84.46.B.1	Automatic or continuous-action machines for finishing articles of china, earthenware or stoneware	5%
84.56.D	Automatic machines for making articles of china, earthenware or stoneware in the crude	5%
E	Other	16%
F	Parts and spares	20.5%

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Sweden

FOOD ACT REGULATIONS: Further regulations governing the new Swedish Food Act which came into force on January 1, 1972 have been published. They include regulations on food additives and the marking of pre-packed foodstuffs. **EDB ext. 459/458**

Malta

CONTROL OF FOOD, DRUGS AND DRINKING WATER: The Malta *Government Gazette* of September 29 published an Act to provide for the hygienic and other control of food, drugs and drinking water. The object of this Act is to bring up to date previous legislation. It has been drafted on a basis of modern requirements dealing with the manufacture, importation and the sale of food and drugs. According to its provisions the Minister of Health is empowered to make subsidiary legislation on the advice of the Council of Health or the Food Standards Board.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

CUSTOMS TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Malta *Government Gazette* of October 3 published an Act further to amend the Import Duties Act 1964. It provides for the following amendments:

Tariff no.	Amendment
25.01	Note: Crude salt for industrial purposes and unfit for human consumption—free
32.09-A	Aluminium paste in containers of not less than 50 kg net weight and stamping foils—free
40.09	Piping and tubing of unhardened vulcanised rubber 'Note: for agricultural use if so certified by the Director of Agriculture—free'
48.07-A	'Note: Printed wrapping paper of a width not exceeding 102 cm bearing print of a type not carried out in Malta and certified to this effect by the Director of Industry—free'
59.01-B	Cotton wool filters for milk certified as such by the Director of Agriculture—free
C	Other—free
84.61	'Note: parts for agricultural use if so certified by the Director of Agriculture and parts for industrial production—free'
84.63	Note: parts for fishing use if so certified by the Director of Agriculture and parts for industrial production—free'
84.64	'Note: parts for fishing use if so certified by the Director of Agriculture and parts for industrial production—free'
98.02	'Note: In rolls including relative slides for industrial production—free'

Sub-heading II of the Third Schedule (ie released from duty) is amended as follows:

'(f) Articles and materials imported by the Malta Drydocks Corporation for the equipping and the maintenance of the Dockyard, or which are required in connection with the services rendered by the Corporation, other than articles and material used in:

(i) goods produced by the Corporation and intended to be disposed of in these Islands, or
(ii) locally registered ships which are themselves subject to duty under the Customs Tariff.'

Immediately after item (u) the following new item is added:

'(v) Sound recordings of language courses.'

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Iran

IMPORT REGULATIONS: The Iranian Ministry of Health has advised the Central Bank of Iran that import of the following goods is still subject to prior permission of the Ministry:

Meat products
Fish and fowl products
Milk and milk products
Nutritives
Products of all sorts of fruits
Products of edible vegetables
All sorts of edible fats and oils
Products of cereals
All sorts of sweets and hard sugar
Alcholic and non-alcoholic drinks
Sherbets and pickles and their products
Tea, cocoa, coffee and the like as well as the products thereof
Cosmetics and strengthening materials thereof
Disinfectants and insecticides
Hygienic and sanitary articles
Containers and packings of articles of food, drink and toiletries
Vessels for preparation, production, manufacture and cooking articles of food, drink and toiletries
Spare parts for refrigeration equipment used in food, drink and toiletries

Without the permission of the Ministry, legal problems may arise at the time of clearance, causing loss to the owners of the goods.
EDB ext. 420/475

Israel

STANDARD FOR NON-REFILLABLE LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS CONTAINERS: It was announced in Export Intelligence Service notice 181 of August 21 that the Israeli authorities had issued a new order, cited as the 'Commodities and Services (Control) (Gas Containers for use once only) Order 1972', about a new Standard 844 which was then available only in Hebrew. The Standards Institution of Israel has now issued an English translation of its Provisional Standard 844 and copies may be obtained from British Standards Institution Library, 2 Park Street, London W1 (tel. 01-629 9000, telex 266933). British exporters requiring technical advice on the standard are advised to contact Technical Help to Exporters, British Standards Institution, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. (tel. 0442 2341, telex 82424).
EDB ext. 420/475

STANDARD FOR PROTECTIVE HELMETS FOR MOTORCYCLISTS: The Standards Institution of Israel has issued in English, Israel Standard 511 of February 1967, which supersedes that of February 1964, dealing with protective helmets for motorcyclists. It is understood that such helmets are to be compulsory for urban travel with effect from November 1, 1972. Copies of the standard may be obtained from British Standards Institution Library (address above). British exporters requiring technical advice on the standard are advised to contact Technical Help to Exporters, British Standards Institution (address above). **EDB ext. 420/475**

Ghana

IMPORT LICENSING: Notice to Importers No. 396—General Guide to Importers—Import Licensing procedures for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973, was published in the Ghana *Commercial and Industrial Bulletin* of October 4. Applications for Specific Import Licences must be submitted in duplicate *not later than October 31*. **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DECREE: Customs and Excise Decree 1972, published in the *Ghana Gazette* of September 29, by repealing various enactments and consolidating the Customs Ordinance (Cap. 167) and the Excise Ordinance 1952 (No. 31), restates the existing laws relating to the Department of Customs and Excise in modern language and in a more convenient form, and raises penalties to a more realistic level. **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

Sierra Leone

IMPORT LICENSING: Government Notice No. 986—Application for Import Licences, 1973—Specific Import Licences, and Government Notice No. 987—General Import Licence (No. 1 of 1973) showing the import licensing procedure during the period ending December 31, 1973 was published in the *Sierra Leone Gazette* of September 28. These notices give details of what goods will require specific import licences in 1973 and how to apply for them.
EDB ext. 471/472/473

South Africa

SALES DUTY CHANGES: In the South African *Government Gazette* of September 29, 1972 notice is given that the following types of products are now excluded from sales duty provisions:

(*a*) Certain intermediate products used exclusively for manufacturing purposes and other products which in the packings they are marketed are used either exclusively or mainly in industry.
(*b*) Certain goods which are not normally destined for consumption by the private sector.

The items affected come within the following BTN numbers: Chapter 9, 17.04, 17.05, 18.06, 21.03, 21.04, 32.09, 33.05, 33.06, 38.19, 39.00, 39.07, 40.14, 48.01, 48.07, 48.15, 48.21, 49.11, 58.01, 58.02, 59.02, 64.06, 71.15, 83.14, 84.06, 84.08, 84.17, 84.52, 85.04, 87.14, 92.12, 32.12, 34.02, 34.03, 34.05, 35.06, 38.19 and 90.00

(*continued on next page*)

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SOUTH AFRICA
continued

Provision is made for a rebate or refund of sales duty in respect of:

(*a*) sales duty goods purchased by schools or colleges from funds collected by them, subject to the conditions imposed by the Secretary in each case and to a permit issued by him;
(*b*) magnetic tape sound recorders and reproducers for use by educational institutions or for purposes approved by the Minister;
(*c*) sales duty goods for an approved organisation or body for the care of the aged;
(*d*) cups, medals and other trophies awarded abroad to any person and imported by him or on his behalf, and such articles imported for presentation;
(*e*) sales duty goods for use by approved manufacturers for manufacturing purposes;
(*f*) sales duty goods manufactured in the Republic and exported by a person other than the manufacturer; and
(*g*) sales duty goods sent abroad for processing or repair.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following changes were notified in the South African *Government Gazette* of October 6, 1972.

1. Beer which has been cleared under any item in Schedule No. 6 (ie specific rebates and refunds of excise duties) shall not be taken into account for the purpose of determining the rate of excise duty in tariff item 104.10.20.
2. The sales duty on certain motor vehicles with a value for sales duty purposes exceeding R 2,150 but not exceeding R 2,250 is reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION: Customs Tariff Application List No. 570, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of October 20, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

1. Hollow-ware for kitchen or table use of stainless steel (including pressings and stampings);
2. (A) Acetysalicylic acid;
   (B) Methyl salicylate;
   (C) Salicylic acid;
3. Carboxy methyl cellulose.

Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to Commercial Relations and Exports Division. **CRE ext. 2274**

SHERBET REGULATIONS: South African *Government Gazette* notice No. R.1484 of August 25 amends the definition of sherbet in the food regulations to include products made with or without wholesome edible fat. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Malaysia

IMPORT CONTROLS: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) (Amendment) (No. 13) Order 1972 which amends the First Schedule to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) Order 1969 by the addition of the following goods, which means that they are now prohibited from import into any part of the Federation of Malaysia without import licence.

Heading no.	Description of goods	Country
39.02 320	Polyvinylchloride resins in powder form	All countries

The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) (Amendment) (No. 14) Order 1972 which amends the Second Schedule to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) Order 1969 by the deletion of the following goods, which means that they are now no longer prohibited from import into west Malaysia without an import licence.

Heading no.	Description of goods	Country
19.03.000	Marcaroni, spaghetti and similar products	All countries
32.04.900	Colouring matter of vegetable origin (including dyewood extract and other vegetable dyeing extracts, but excluding indigo) or of animal origin, other than those suitable for use in food and drink	All countries
32.05.900	Synthetic organic dyestuffs (including pigment dyestuffs); synthetic organic products of a kind used as luminophores; products of the kind known as optical bleaching agents, substantive as to the fibre: natural indigo, other than those suitable for colouring food or drink	All countries
32.07.900	Other colouring matter; inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores but excluding ultramarine blue and laundry blue	All countries
32.08.000	Prepared pigments, prepared opacifiers and prepared colours, vitrifiable enamels and glazes, liquid lustres and similar products, of the kind used in the ceramic enamelling and glass industries; engobes (slips); glass frit and other glass, in the form of powder, granules or flakes	All countries
32.09.390	Pigments in linseed oil, white spirit, spirits of turpentine, varnish or other paint or enamel media, but excluding white lead in oil and aluminium paste	All countries
41.02.110 120 910 920	Bovine cattle leather (including buffalo leather) and equine leather, except leather falling within heading No. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08	All countries
41.03.100 200	Sheep and lambskin leather, except leather falling within heading nos. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08	All countries
41.04.100 200	Goat and kid skin leather except leather falling within heading nos. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08	All countries
41.05.110 120 180 190 910 920	Other kinds of leather, except leather falling within heading nos. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08	All countries
41.06.000	Chamois-dressed leather	All countries
41.07.000	Parchment-dressed leather	All countries
41.08.000	Patent leather and imitation patent leather: metallised leather	All countries
41.10.000	Composition leather with a basis of leather or leather fibre, in slabs, in sheets or in rolls	All countries
55.06 100	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale: Sewing thread	All countries
69.08.100	Glazed wall tiles	All countries

EDB ext. 469/468/401

Vietnam

CIP POSITIVE LIST: The latest edition of the CIP positive list defining commodities normally or conditionally eligible for import from the USA and financed under AID and commercial import programme for Vietnam is now held in Tariff Section and information may be provided from there. Also available are code numbers for goods which may be imported under the dual financing regime. They may be imported under the CIP at the rate of Piastres 300 = US$1 or, alternatively using GVN funds at the rate of Piastres 435 = US$1. **EDB ext. 420/475**

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New Zealand

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The New Zealand Government have issued Customs Tariff Amendment Order (No. 17) 1972 which came into force on October 6, amending Tariff item 16.04.009 which should now read as follows:

Number	Description	Unit	Rates of duty: British preferential	Most favoured nation	General tariff
	Chapter 16				
	Preparations of meat, of fish, of crustaceans or molluscs				
16.04	Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes:				
	Fish preparations such as pastes, sausages, 'prepared meals' and the like:				
16.04.009	Other per 100 lb	lb.	$11.25 Aul Free	$12.08 SA $11.25	$12.50

EDB ext. 401/468/469

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRIES—IMPORT LICENSING—deep etch coatings, certain rubber products, certain cork articles, fresh or chilled vegetables: The New Zealand Minister of Customs has referred to the Tariff and Development Board for inquiry and report the question of the nature and extent of the protection, if any, which it considers appropriate for New Zealand industry in respect of the importation of the goods listed in the attached schedules. This reference has arisen following representations made after the announcement of proposed exemptions from import licensing (see *Trade and Industry*, November 4, 1971, pages 284-5).

Goods	Date of public hearing	Closing date for receipt of representations	Tariff provisions item under reference
Deep etch coatings	Thursday, March 1, 1973	Thursday, Feb. 8, 1973	Schedule A
Certain rubber products of tariff headings ex 40.05; ex 40.06; ex 40.09	Tuesday, March 6, 1973	Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1973	Schedule B
Certain articles of cork (excluding stoppers and washers, jar rings and gaskets); Agglomerated cork, in sheets and in other bulk forms	Tuesday, March 13, 1973	Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1973	Schedule C
Vegetables, fresh or chilled of tariff heading ex 07.01; Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh or dried, whole or sliced; sago pith	Thursday, March 15, 1973	Thursday, Feb. 22, 1973	Schedule D

The public inquiries will take place in Wellington at 10.30 am. on the dates shown above. Typewritten statements (14 copies) of public evidence and 12 Copies of Confidential evidence should be lodged with Mr. C. H. S. Rodden, Secretary. Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 27046. Wellington, New Zealand not later than the dates shown above.

'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

Those intending to make representations or requests about appropriate rates of customs duty are asked to take into account the statement by New Zealand Minister of Overseas Trade of September 6, 1972 about changes in the New Zealand Customs Tariff. Copies of this statement can be obtained from Mr. Rodden, at the address above.

Producers intending to make representations or requests about the exemption from import licensing of goods at present not exempt are asked to take into account the statement in the 1972 Financial Statement (page 19) that 'the New Zealand Government has also decided that where the industry is to be exempted from import licensing there should be provision in appropriate cases for a phase-out period which in general will be for up to three years.'

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiries.

Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc. PO Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand (telegraphic address 'Transtrade,' tel. Wellington 43-706), and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. The BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member: details may be obtained from the BTANZ.

Number	Description	Rates of duty: BP	MFN	GEN
	SCHEDULE A			
37.08	Chemical products and flash light materials, of a kind and in a form suitable for use in photography:			
37.08.001	Deep etch coatings	25%	45% DC 25%	50%
	SCHEDULE B			
40.05	Plates, sheets and strip, of unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber, other than smoked sheets and crepe sheets of heading No. 40.01 or 40.02; granules of unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber compounded ready for vulcanisation; unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber, compounded before or after coagulation either with carbon black (with or without the addition of mineral oil) or with silica (with or without the addition of mineral oil), in any form, of a kind known as masterbatch:			
40.05.009	Compounded	10% Aul Free Can 15%	..	30%
40.06	Unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber, including rubber latex, in other forms or states (for example, rods, tubes and profile shapes, solutions and dispersions); articles of unvulcanised natural or synthetic rubber (for example, coated or impregnated textile thread; rings and discs):			
	Tubes:			
40.06.001	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	25%
40.06.002	Other	25% or*	..	50% or*
40.06.009	per 100 ft.	$1.66	..	$1.66 plus 25%
40.06.012	Rings and discs	20%	40%	50%
40.06.019	Other	10% Can 15%	..	30%
40.09	Piping and tubing, of unhardened vulcanised rubber:			

(*continued on next page*)

NEW ZEALAND

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NEW ZEALAND
continued

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
ex 40.09.001	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	25%
ex 40.09.008	Other	25% or*	..	50% or*
ex 40.09.009	per 100 ft.	$1.66	..	$1.66 plus 25%
	SCHEDULE C			
ex 45.03.000	Articles of natural cork (excluding stoppers and washers, jar rings and gaskets)	Free	..	Free
45.04	Agglomerated cork (being cork agglomerated with or without a binding substance) and articles of agglomerated cork:			
	Agglomerated cork:			
45.04.001	In sheets	Free	..	Free
45.04.009	In other bulk forms	Free	..	Free
	SCHEDULE D			
07.01	Vegetables, fresh or chilled:			
07.01.100	Potatoes	Free	..	Free
07.01.200	Tomatoes per 100 lb.	$1.66	..	$1.87
07.01.302	Onions per ton	$2.00	$5.00	$8.00
07.01.309	Other	25%	35%	45%
07.06.000	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and other similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh or dried, whole or sliced; sago pith	Free	Free	Free

* Where alternative rates are shown the rate chargeable is that which returns the higher duty.

Fats, oils, chemicals, sausages and meat preparations, sugars: The New Zealand Minister of Customs has referred to the Tariff and Development Board for inquiry and report the question of the nature and extent of the protection, if any, which it considers appropriate for New Zealand industry in respect of the importation of the goods listed in the attached schedules. This reference has arisen following representations made after the announcement of proposed exemptions from import licensing (see *Trade and Industry*, November 4, 1971, pages 284-5).

Goods	Date of public hearing	Closing date for receipt of representations	Tariff provisions item under reference
Fats and oils of fish and marine mammals of tariff heading 15.04	Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1973	Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1973	Schedule A
Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom (including lanolin); Other animal oils and fats of tariff heading 15.06	Thursday, Feb. 8, 1973	Thursday, Jan. 18, 1973	Schedule B
Zinc oxide; Oxides of zinc mixed or combined with other substances	Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1973	Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1973	Schedule C
Hydrazine and hydroxylamine and their inorganic salts; other inorganic bases and metallic oxides, hydroxides and peroxides; Sodium silicates	Thursday, Feb. 15, 1973	Thursday, Jan. 25, 1973	Schedule D
Naphthalene, refined; Formaldehyde, para-formaldehyde, trioxy-methylene	Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1973	Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1973	Schedule E
Sausages and the like, of meat offal or animal blood; Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal of tariff heading ex 16.02	Thursday, Feb. 22, 1973	Thursday, Feb. 1, 1973	Schedule F
Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid of tariff heading ex 17.01; Sugars and sugar syrups of tariff heading ex 17.02; Artificial honey; Caramel; Treacle; Sugars of tariff heading ex 17.05	Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1973	Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1973	Schedule G

The public inquiries will take place in Wellington at 10.30 am on the dates shown above. Typewritten statements (14 copies) of public evidence and 12 copies of confidential evidence should be lodged with Mr. C. H. S. Rodden, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 27046, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than the dates shown. Information on 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses' and on rights of British producers is given on the previous page.

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
	SCHEDULE A			
15.04	Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined:			
15.04.001	Cod liver oil	Free	Free	Free
15.04.002	Other fish liver oil	Free	..	20%
15.04.003	Whale oil	Free	..	Free
	Other:			
15.04.004	In containers of a capacity of 1 gal. or more	Free	..	Free
15.04.009	In other containers	Free	..	20%
	SCHEDULE B			
15.05	Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom (including lanolin):			
15.05.001	Unrefined	Free	..	Free
15.05.009	Refined	27½%	45%	50%
15.06	Other animal oils and fats (including neat's-foot oil and fats from bones of waste):			
	Oils:			
15.06.001	In containers of a capacity of 1 gal. or more per gal.	5c	..	12c
15.06.009	In other containers	20%	40%	50%
	Fats:			
15.06.011	Unrefined	Free	..	Free
	Refined:			
15.06.012	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe per cwt.	Free	23c	46c
15.06.019	Other	27½%	45%	55%

SCHEDULE C

To facilitate proceedings the Board will hear evidence on these goods in two stages. Stage 1 will be confined to evidence relating to ammonia of tariff items 28.16.001 and 28.16.009 and Stage 2, which will immediately follow Stage 1, will include the evidence on zinc oxide of tariff items 28.19.001 and 28.19.009 and oxides of zinc mixed or combined with other substances of tariff items 32.07.001 and 32.07.009.

	STAGE 1			
28.16	Ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution:			
28.16.001	Anhydrous per cwt	Free	..	$3.73
28.16.009	Other	Free	..	Free
	STAGE 2			
28.19	Zinc oxide and zinc peroxide:			
	Zinc oxide:			
28.19.001	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	Free
28.19.009	Other	17½%	..	17½%
32.07	Other colouring matter; inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores:			
	Colouring matter:			
	Oxides of zinc mixed or combined with other substances:			
32.07.001	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	Free
32.07.009	Other	17½%	..	17½%

SCHEDULE D

To facilitate proceedings the Board will hear evidence on these goods in two stages. Stage 1 will be confined to evidence relating to Hydrazine and hydroxylamine, etc. of tariff item 28.28.000 and Stage 2, which will immediately follow Stage 1, will include the evidence on sodium silicates of tariff item 28.45.001.

	STAGE 1			
28.28.000	Hydrazine and hydroxylamine and their inorganic salts; other inorganic bases and metallic oxides, hydroxides and peroxides	Free	Free	Free
	STAGE 2			
28.45	Silicates; commercial sodium and potassium silicates:			
28.45.001	Sodium silicates	Free	..	Free

SCHEDULE E

To facilitate proceedings the Board will hear evidence on these goods in two stages. Stage 1 will be confined to evidence relating to naphthalene of tariff item 29.01.202 and Stage 2, which will immediately follow Stage 1, will include the evidence on formaldehyde, paraformaldehyde and trioxymethylene of tariff item 29.11.001.

	STAGE 1			
29.01	Hydrocarbons:			
29.01.202	Naphthalene, refined	Free DC	15% Free	30%

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
	STAGE 2			
29.11	Aldehydes, aldehyde-alcohols, aldehyde-ethers, aldehyde-phenols and other single or complex oxygen-function aldehyde; cyclic polymers of aldehydes: paraformaldehyde:			
29.11.001	Formaldehyde, paraformaldehyde, trioxymethylene	Free	..	Free
	SCHEDULE F			
16.01.000	Sausages and the like, of meat offal or animal blood	25%	..	55%
16.02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal:			
16.02.002	Meat or meat offal, cooked, with vegetables or other food substances; meat pastes	25%	..	55%
16.02.009	Other	25%	..	45%
	per cwt	Aul $1.86		
	SCHEDULE G			
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid:			
17.01.200	Other kinds, including sugar of which the polarisation has been reduced either as a result of the sugar having been treated (whether by the addition of invert sugar or otherwise) or as the result of the development of invert sugar or other substance in the sugar per cwt	$1.16	..	$1.16
17.02	Other sugars; sugar syrups; artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey); caramel:			
	Sugars and sugar syrups:			
17.02.011	Lactose	Free	..	25%
17.02.013	Invert sugar and invert syrup per cwt	$1.16	..	$1.16
17.02.014	Golden syrup per cwt	93c	..	93c
17.02.019	Other sugars and sugar syrups per cwt	93c	..	93c
17.02.021	Artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey)	32½%	..	55%
17.02.029	Caramel	Free	..	Free
17.03	Molasses, whether or not decolourised:			
17.03.001	Treacle per cwt	93c	..	93c
17.05	Flavoured or coloured sugars, syrups and molasses, but not including fruit juices containing added sugar in any proportion:			
	Sugars:			
17.05.001	Lactose per cwt	93c Aul 17c	..	93c
17.05.009	Other per cwt	93c	..	93c
29.43	Sugars, chemically pure, other than sucrose, glucose and lactose; sugar ethers and sugar esters, and their salts, other than products of headings Nos. 29.39, 29.41 and 29.42:			
29.43.001	Sugars, chemically pure, other than sucrose, glucose and lactose per cwt	93c	..	93c
29.43.009	Other	Free	20% DC Free	25%

Ref. CRE 1162/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORT: Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division.

Tariff No.	Description
39.02.101 39.02.109 39.02.112 39.02.119 39.02.131 39.02.139 39.02.141 39.02.149 39.02.151 39.02.159	Acrylics in the forms of plates, sheets, strip, film and foil

Ref. CRE 827/69 **CRE ext. 2321**

EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY REPORT: Copies of the following New Zealand report are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff No.	Description
85.15.101	Radio broadcast receivers, etc. mounted in cabinets

Ref. CRE 1176/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

Australia

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON TYRE CORD AND TYRE CORD FABRIC: The Australian Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of tyre cord and tyre cord fabric (tariff items 51.04.2, ex 51.04.3, 55.09.2, ex 59.04.2, 59.11.2 and ex 70.20.22). The reference has been made as a result of representations by local industry. Details of the tariff items under which the goods are dutiable may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch (ext. 468/469/401).

The matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra which has been asked to notify the Australian authorities as soon as possible of United Kingdom interests proposing to give evidence; notification in this instance must be given to the Australian authorities not later than November 8. Before that date, therefore, United Kingdom trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, quoting reference CRE 2158/72. Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the facilities provided by the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member.

CRE ext. 2318/2319

TARIFF BOARD (DUMPING) INQUIRY ON GLASS FIBRE ROVINGS: The Australian Minister for Customs and Excise has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the following questions, being matters arising out of Section 7 of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1961-65:

(a) whether glass fibre rovings (tariff item 70.20.1) have been or are being sold to a person in Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value in the country of exportation;
(b) whether, if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the exportation of those goods is causing or is threatening injury to an Australian industry.

Interim anti-dumping action in the form of cash securities has been imposed on the goods concerned which are exported to Australia on and after November 2, 1972.

This matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra which has been asked to notify the Australian authorities as soon as possible of United Kingdom interests proposing to give evidence; notification in this instance must be given to the Australian authorities not later than November 14. Before that date, therefore, United Kingdom trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, quoting reference CRE 2162/72. Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the facilities provided by the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member.

CRE ext. 2318/2319

Canada

USE OF ATA CARNETS: With effect from November 1, Canada will accept carnets (a special Customs document designed to simplify Customs procedure) for goods being imported into Canada *for a*

(continued on next page)

CANADA
continued

temporary period, except articles for repair. Examples of goods which may be imported under cover of a carnet are: goods for display and demonstration; commercial samples; automobiles and personal baggage; goods that could be imported permanently without payment of Customs duties and Excise taxes. The documents are issued by Chambers of Commerce or associations affiliated with the International Chamber of Commerce. Details of the procedure are available from Export Data Branch, Tariff Section. **EDB ext. 455/456/457**

HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS ACT—MATCHES: A notice in *Trade and Industry* of October 5 (page 16) referred to new Canadian regulations in respect of matches. Copies of the regulations, which govern the sale, advertising and importation of matches, are available from Export Data Branch, Tariff Section.
EDB ext. 455/456/457

United States

BUY AMERICAN LEGISLATION—SPECIALITY STEELS: *Trade and Industry* of September 28 reported that an amendment had been added to the US Department of Defense Appropriations Bill which would prohibit the procurement by the US Department of Defense of speciality steels and certain metals which had not been produced in the United States. This amendment would not only affect sales of bulk metal but also sales of other types of machinery incorporating any of the metals listed which were not produced in the United States. Early optimism that the measure would be deleted from the final version of the Bill seems to have been premature as the amendment is approaching the final stage of the legislative process and looks almost certain to become law.
CRE ext. 2647

ANTI-TRUST ACTION ON MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT: The United States Justice Department has filed an anti-trust suit charging six trade associations with conspiring to deny access to the US market to foreign-made materials handling equipment. The action charges that the trade groups, with 350 member firms, limit membership to companies manufacturing at least 75 per cent of all such equipment in the United States, and agreed not to offer, import or exhibit foreign-made products including fork-lifts, conveyors, cranes, gas and electric industrial trucks, hoists, metal containers and loading ramps. The action seeks a permanent injunction against the alleged agreements and against membership rules barring dealings in foreign equipment. It will be some time before the result of the action is known, but if successful it will apparently afford easier access to the American market for manufacturers of materials handling equipment. **CRE ext. 2647**

ASME REGULATIONS FOR BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS: *Trade and Industry* of June 29 and September 28 explained that the Anti Trust Division of the United States Department of Justice had finalised its anti-trust action against the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) and the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors (NBBPVI) by filing a 'consent decree', which was later ratified by the US courts. The terms of the consent decree have put a legal obligation on ASME and the NBBPVI to open their inspection and certifying procedure to foreign manufacturers of boilers and pressure vessels. The way is now clear for British manufacturers seeking the ASME seal of approval to approach the American organisation. It would seem that now is an opportune moment for British firms to re-appraise their attitude towards the US market, particularly firms which have turned away from tackling the market because of the restriction imposed by the ASME regulations. Manufacturers of other types of machinery incorporating boilers or pressure vessels and export to the United States will also want to know of this easement. **CRE ext. 2647**

Argentina

EXCHANGE CONTROL: The Argentine Central Bank has issued telephonic communique 2657 which orders that all payment operations, whether or not authorised or under documentary credit, must be referred to the Central Bank for prior approval. Applications for opening letters of credit should be presented to the Bank on form 4008 A. An unofficial translation is available from Tariff Section.
EDB ext. 474/476/7312

REGULATIONS ON REPAYMENT OF LOANS: Argentine Central Bank circular 444 stipulates regulations for the repayment of loans in foreign currency which entail the prior approval of the Central Bank. Certain remittances are exempt from these regulations. An unofficial translation of this circular is available from Tariff Section. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Uruguay

IMPORT DECLARATIONS: Advice has been received from the British Embassy at Montevideo that Uruguayan firms have been suffering severe losses due to delays by UK manufacturers and exporters in shipping orders within the validity of the import permit of 180 days. (An extension of the import declaration has been prohibited in Uruguay since December 1971.) British companies are therefore urged to maintain delivery dates. If unable to comply with the order or part of the order within the 180 days allowed, exporters should advise the Uruguayan firm before the corresponding letter of credit is opened. **CRE ext. 2289**

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS FOR JUTE FABRIC: Uruguayan Decree 422/969 of September 2, 1969, introduced a surcharge of 30 per cent on jute fabric (tariff no. 57.10) coming from non-LAFTA countries; Decree 485/972 temporarily suspends this surcharge until December 31, 1972. However, this concession will no longer apply once a quota of 2,500 tons is exceeded. Decree 485/972 also grants temporary exemption from surcharge, customs duties and import taxes to polylefines (import list no. 43.322) provided they are intended for the manufacture of synthetic jute fabric and that their despatch is authorised before December 31, 1972. These goods are also exempted temporarily from the minimum surcharge established in April 1963. A copy of the Decree is available in Spanish from Tariff Section. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Peru

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL: As a follow-up to the measures referred to in *Trade and Industry* of August 31 (page 382), the Peruvian Board for External Transactions in the Private Sector has issued a general notice to importers. This states that in the case of imports for which payments fall due in 1973 or later and whose delivery is made in 1972 or later Peruvian importers should bear in mind the need to obtain the prior approval of the Board and to specify the amount of foreign exchange required so that letters of credit may then be opened and the corresponding amount of exchange registered. Where importers fail to obtain prior approval the requisite funds will not be forthcoming and the goods will be auctioned unless the Board received an application to return them to the exporter at the latter's expense. **CRE ext. 2288**

Chile

IMPORT PERMIT VALIDITY OVER DOCK STRIKE: Circular 1746 issued by the Chilean Central Bank and addressed to the local commercial banks confirms that the period of validity of import permits was extended exceptionally for shipments from British ports as a result of the recent dock strike. A copy of the circular is available in Spanish from Tariff Section of Export Data Branch.
EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Bolivia

NATIONAL PLANT HEALTH SERVICE: Supreme Decree 10283 reorganises the National Plant Health Service which was introduced by Supreme Decree 08 of January 13, 1943. A summary of the new regulations as they will affect British exporters of plants and certain agricultural raw materials is available from Tariff Section of Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Temporary suspension of the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) of the EEC

THE Department of Trade and Industry have been notified by the European Economic Community of proposals to suspend the Common Customs Tariff in respect of the goods set out below.

If these suspensions were adopted goods from all sources would enter the existing Community duty free or at the prescribed reduced rate. If the suspensions were not adopted United Kingdom manufacturers would not be entitled to immediate entry duty free or at the reduced rate but they would from April 1, 1973 enjoy a preference on exports to the Six over supplies from non-Member States.

As far as the United Kingdom tariff is concerned, if the CCT is suspended on January 1, 1973 the United Kingdom will be free to adopt such duty suspensions immediately, or to move towards them progressively in accordance with the general tariff alignment timetable (Article 32 of the Treaty of Accession).

The Department of Trade and Industry will wish to take account of United Kingdom interests in making its views known to the Community before decisions are taken whether the proposed suspensions should be granted.

In so far as it is decided by the Community before January 1, 1973 that a total or partial suspension of the CCT should be granted, the Department of Trade and Industry will have to consider whether to recommend that the United Kingdom transitional tariff should be suspended down to the same level at the earliest possible date or whether the United Kingdom tariff should be aligned progressively towards the suspension level of the CCT in accordance with the transitional timetable set out in Article 39 of the Treaty of Accession. The Department would propose to implement such suspensions in the United Kingdom tariff as soon as feasible unless, in the light of information received, it is judged that whilst there may be no objection to the CCT suspension it would nevertheless be contrary to the interests of United Kingdom producers to implement a similar suspension in the United Kingdom tariff.

Trade Associations who are known to be interested have been consulted but if any United Kingdom producers outside such associations have an interest in the goods in question and would be opposed either to the adoption of a suspension by the Community or to the early implementation of any such suspension in the United Kingdom tariff, they should inform the Department, giving for each particular product as much of the following information as possible:

(*a*) estimated EEC (nine countries, including the United Kingdom) demand in 1973 and subsequent years;
(*b*) estimated United Kingdom demand in 1973 and subsequent years;
(*c*) United Kingdom production expected to be available for
  (i) the United Kingdom market
  (ii) the rest of the EEC in 1973 and subsequent years.

The information requested above from United Kingdom manufacturers should be sent to the Department of Trade and Industry, Tariff Division, Room 332, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ (Tel: 01-222 7877, ext 2519) not later than November 2, 1972.

SCHEDULE

Common Customs Tariff heading	Description	Normal rate of duty	Proposed suspended rate
29.02	Decachloro biscyclopenta-2,4-dienyl	13.6%	Free
29.15	Trimellitic acid and anhydride of trimellitic acid	14.4%	Free
29.36	Sulphanilamide	11.2%	Free
29.40	Glucose oxidase (if or where appropriate of a specific activity exceeding 80 u/mg)	10.4%	Free
29.44	Amphotericin	8%	Free
	Cephadrine	8%	Free
	Epicilline	16.8%	Free
38.19	Sintered magnesite mixed with small quantities of mineral oil—oiled magnesite	3.2%	Free
39.02	Copolymers of vinylidene fluoride and hexafluoropropylene in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3(a) and (b) to Chapter 39	16.8%	4% or Free

Import and export of agricultural produce in the EEC

FOLLOWING discussions between the United Kingdom Government, other acceding countries, and the Commission of the European Economic Community, it has been agreed to introduce in the acceding countries, before the official date of accession, the Community system of advance fixing of the rates of import levies and export refunds in respect of trade with third countries. The rates would apply to goods imported or exported on or after February 1, 1973, the date on which the full EEC licensing system comes into operation in the United Kingdom.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, acting in place of the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, which will take over the work when it is constituted, has undertaken to provide this service to traders as from November 1, 1972. All the relevant conditions of the EEC regulations would have to be observed in these interim arrangements. Traders wishing to take advantage of them should obtain an explanatory leaflet from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Fountain House, 2 West Mall, Butts Centre, Reading RG1 7QW (Tel. Reading 583626).

EFTA Bulletin—'The end of an episode'

IN its leading article, 'The end of an episode', the September/October issue of the *EFTA Bulletin* records the events of the past 16 years which have led to the realisation of wider European economic integration. It also features the last stage of this episode, the signing ceremony of the Special Relations Agreements between the European Community and the EFTA non-candidate countries.

Another article in the context of European integration looks at the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. The issue also includes details of EFTA efforts to remove non-tariff barriers, a report on EFTA trade in the first half of 1972 and articles on the draft European Patent Convention and the petrochemical industry in Finland.

Copies of the September/October *EFTA Bulletin* and other EFTA publications can be obtained, free of charge, from the EEC/EFTA Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877, Publications ext. 3591, EFTA questions ext. 2480.

Government Publications in London

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, W.C.1

New EC legislation

Further information on the items in this section is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, extension as indicated at end of each item), or Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877).

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations and proposed regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts and draft texts may be seen on application.

Milk and milk products. Regulation (CEE) No. 2138/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 823/68 determining the groups of products and the special provisions for the calculation of the levies in the milk and milk products sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L229, October 7, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2161/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 1259/72 relating to the availability of butter at a reduced price to certain processing industries of the Community. (*Journal Officiel* No. L231, October 11, 1972)

Pigmeat. Regulation (CEE) No. 2139/72 amends Regulation No. 134/67/CEE in so far as it concerns the standard amounts for the calculation of the sluicegate prices for slaughtered pigs. (*Journal Officiel* No. L229, October 9, 1972)

Cereals. Regulation (CEE) No. 2147/72 completes Regulation (CEE) No. 1403/69 in so far as it concerns the denaturation of soft wheat and rye for bread-making. (*Journal Officiel* No. L229, October 7, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2154/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 376/70 in so far as it concerns adjudication for the export of cereals held by the intervention agencies. (*Journal Officiel* No. L230, October 10, 1972)

Cattlemeat, beef and veal. The *Journal Officiel* No. C107 dated October 13, 1972 contains a draft text of a proposed regulation establishing a system of premiums for promoting an increase in the production of cattlemeat. It should be noted that the text of the Regulation, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above.

Wine. The *Journal Officiel* No. C107 dated October 13, 1972 contains the draft text of a proposed regulation amending Regulation (CEE) No. 816/70 relating to additional provisions regarding the common organisation of the market in wine. It should be noted that the text of the Regulation, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above.

Tobacco. The *Journal Officiel* No. C107 dated October 13. 1972 contains the draft texts of the following proposed regulations:

1. Determining the premiums to be granted to buyers of leaf tobacco for the 1972 harvest.
2. Determining for baled tobacco, the derived intervention prices and the reference qualities applicable to the 1972 harvest.

It should be noted that the text of the Regulations, when finally approved, may differ from the drafts referred to above.

Poultrymeat and eggs. Regulation (CEE) No. 2164/72 relates to the non-fixing of the additional amounts for imports of eggs in the shell as well as slaughtered poultry and geese coming from Bulgaria. (*Journal Officiel* No. L232, October 12, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2171/72 fixes the additional amounts for live and slaughtered poultry. (*Journal Officiel* No. L232, October 12, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2182/72 fixes the export refunds in the poultrymeat sector for the period beginning November 1, 1972. (*Journal Officiel* No. L233, October 13, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 2183/72 fixes the export refunds in the egg sector for the period beginning November 1, 1972. (*Journal Officiel* No. L233, October 13, 1972) **EDB ext. 7174/408**

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry* dated January 27, 1972 contained a notice on a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972. The text of the following notice reimposing the Common Customs Tariff duties on certain of these products has been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C104 dated October 6, 1972 as follows. The French text may be seen on application:

EEC Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	Country of origin	Full rate of duty payable from	Tariff quota or preference set up by Reg. No.
41.02	Bovine cattle leather (including buffalo leather (and equine leather, prepared, except leather falling within heading Nos. 41.06 to 41.08 ex B. Other leather and skins excluding those that are simply tanned	Argentina	October 7, 1972	2794/71
73.18	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron or steel, excluding the items falling within heading No. 73.19	Yugoslavia	October 7, 1972	2794/71

EDB ext. 7174/408

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES: Article 115 of the Treaty of Rome provides that any member of the European Economic Community can, in cases of economic or commercial difficulties arising from the implementation of the commercial policies of the Community, be authorised by the Commission to take protective measures. This provision has been invoked by member countries to except certain products from the general rules contained in Articles 9 and 10 of the Treaty of Rome, concerning Community treatment in the EEC for goods imported from non-member countries on further movement from the original importing Member State.

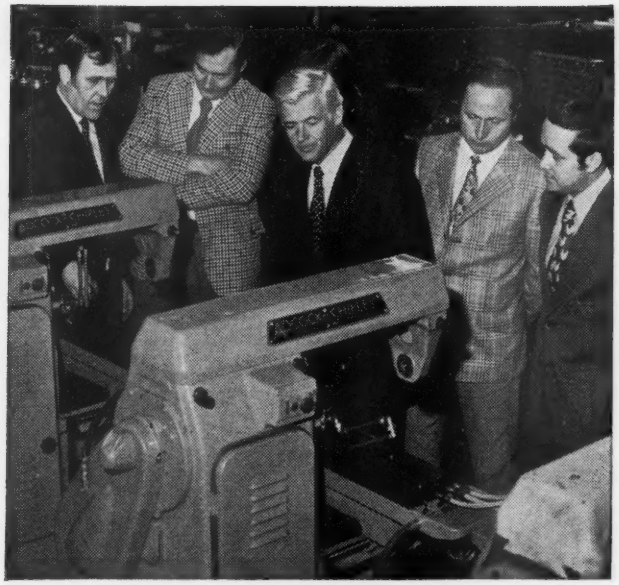
Details of the EEC Decisions excepting goods from the provisions of the general rules, referred to above, so that they do not benefit from Community treatment when imported from another Member State even though they may be accompanied by a circulation certificate issued under the conditions set out in the notice appearing on page 1528 of the *Board of Trade Journal* dated December 30, 1960, are published in *Trade and Industry* as they become available in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*.

The EEC authorities have now published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C106 dated October 11, 1972 a comprehensive list of the products which did not benefit from Community treatment. This summarises the position at August 1, 1972. The French text of this list and details of the products concerned may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

EEC/SPAIN AGREEMENT: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L228 dated October 6, 1972 contains the texts of the following Regulations. The French texts may be seen on application:

1. Regulation (CEE) No. 2121/72 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for Xeres wines (CCT No. 22.05) originating in Spain.
2. Regulation (CEE) No. 2122/72 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for Malaga wines (CCT No. 22.05) originating in Spain.
3. Regulation (CEE) No. 2123/72 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for Jumilla, Priorato, Rioja and Valdepenas wines (CCT No. 22.05) originating in Spain. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

TARIFF QUOTAS: *Trade and Industry* dated January 20, 1972 contained a notice about Regulation (CEE) No. 2827/71 setting up a tariff quota for 9,400 tonnes of unwrought magnesium at a nil rate of duty for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L232 dated October 12, 1972 contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 2162/72 increasing by 9,000 tonnes to 18,400 tonnes the tariff quota set up by Regulation (CEE) No. 2827/71 for unwrought magnesium (CCT No. 77.01A) in so far as it concerns unwrought magnesium



Three of Adcock-Shipley's German salesmen have been training at the company's Leicester and Bridlington factories before launching a campaign based on the Bridgeport and a new generation of milling machines. Pictured at the company's Leicester factory are (from the left): Don Backus, technical service manager; Werner Mauser, sales engineer for Ruhr area; Max Loos, manager of the Dutch office; Akim Morgenroth, demonstration unit leader; and Wolfgang Ahlemann, sales engineer for Frankfurt area.

containing by weight less than 99.8 per cent of pure magnesium. This additional 9,000 tonnes will be added to the original reserve of 1,200 tonnes bringing the current reserve to 10,200 tonnes.

EDB ext 7174/408

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: *Trade and Industry* dated February 3, 1972 contained a notice about Regulation (CEE) No. 2780/71 relating to the temporary suspension of duties on a certain number of products. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L232 dated October 12, 1972 contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 2163/72 amending Regulation (CEE) No. 2780/71 as follows:

> *Gentamycin* falling under CCT No. 29.44C in table III of Regulation (CEE) No. 2780/71 should now read *Gentamycin and its salts.* **EDB ext. 7174/408**

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COMMISSION: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C94 dated September 9, 1972 contains the draft texts of two proposed regulations as follows:

A. Altering the conditions of service of officials of the European Communities in respect of former officials who were deported or interned members of the resistance and are now victims of national-socialist and fascist regimes.

B. 1. Instituting special measures temporarily applicable to:
   (a) the recruitment of officials of the European Communities who are nationals of the United Kingdom, Denmark, the Irish Republic and Norway.
   (b) the termination of the duties of the officials of these Communities.
   2. Amending Regulation (CEE) No. 260/68, laying down the conditions and procedure for the application of the tax instituted for the benefit of the European Communities.
   3. Amending Regulation (CEE) No. 549/69 determining the categories of officials and other servants of the European Communities to whom the provisions of Articles 12, 13 second paragraph, and 14 of the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the Communities apply.

It should be noted that the texts of the Regulations, when finally approved, may differ from the draft texts referred to above. The French texts may be seen on application. **CRE ext. 2354/2355**

'Britain and the EEC'

New edition of businessmen's guide

A NEW revised edition of 'Britain and the EEC'—a series of articles for businessmen reprinted from *Trade and Industry*—has been published by the Department of Trade and Industry. Texts have been updated, where necessary, and there are five additional articles. These include an explanation of the transitional arrangements for industrial tariffs, a summary of DTI sources of assistance in developing exports to the enlarged Community and an important article about the Community's secondary legislation. A guide to the treaties and secondary legislation published by HMSO is also included and there is an expanded reading list.

'Britain and the EEC' is a continuing series and further articles, as well as other essential information on EEC matters, will appear in future issues of *Trade and Industry*.

The complete list of titles in the new edition is as follows:

The Treaty of Rome: an outline of its principal provisions.

The European Coal, Steel and Atomic Energy Communities.

Information and advice on the EEC available from the Department of Trade and Industry.

The EEC/EFTA Information Unit.

Selling to the Common Market.

Transitional arrangements for industrial tariffs on joining the EEC.

Common commercial policy of the EEC.

Industrial policy and the Community.

Technology and the Community.

Fair competition in the Community.

The EEC and the free movement of labour.

Common Market transport policy.

The scope and form of Community law.

The Secondary Legislation of the European Community.

The European Community: a reading list.

Treaties and Secondary Legislation: HMSO publications.

Copies of the new edition and of individual articles can be obtained, free of charge, from: EEC/EFTA Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877.

Publications —Extension 3591
EEC questions —Extension 3579 or 2479
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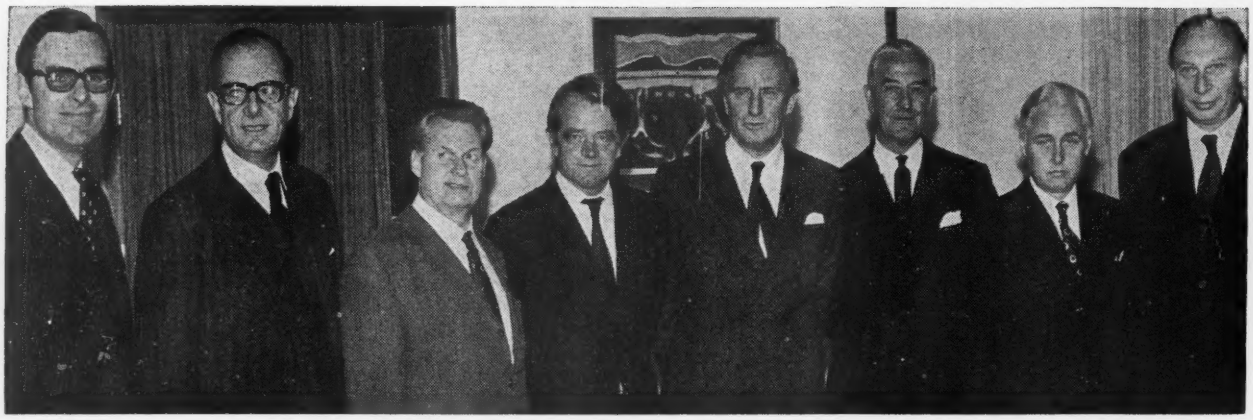

The first meeting of the Industrial Development Advisory Board was held at the Department of Trade and Industry last week. With the exception of Sir Raymond Brooks and Mr. G. A. H. Cadbury, the members of the Board are seen in this picture with the Minister for Industrial Development, Mr. Christopher Chataway. From the left: Mr. R. E. B. Lloyd; Mr. K. R. Bond; Mr. C. H. Urwin; Mr. Chataway; Mr. Gordon Richardson, chairman; Mr. W. E. Parker; Mr. G. W. Barlow; and Sir Arnold Hall. The appointment of the Board was reported on page 129 of last week's issue.

'Industry Act aid available to firms—large and small'

—Mr. Anthony Grant

ASSISTANCE under the new Industry Act is available just as much to small firms as it is to large ones Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development said in Glasgow on October 17.

Speaking at a meeting of the City's Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Grant said 'I was taken aback the other day when someone said "of course, help under the Industry Act is only meant for large firms", I should like to make it absolutely clear that this is a total misunderstanding of the aims of the Act and what we are about. Let me spell out the position. Under the Act, cash grants for capital expenditure on buildings, plant and machinery in the development areas are open to firms of any size.

'Under Section 7 of the Act regional selective assistance is available for a wide range of purposes which provide, safeguard or maintain employment. All this help is open to small firms just as much as large. I very much hope they will be prominent among the applications for assistance.'

In an earlier reference to small firms, Mr. Grant said 'The problem has been how to mobilise small firms' energies and potential. These firms are not the most easily steered: they may depend too much on the local market or on proximity to a large customer. In the Industry Act I believe we have found a new approach.'

Scotland's problems

Referring to Scotland's industrial problems, Mr. Grant said 'No one can deny that your problems during the last 40 years have been daunting. Major industries have declined; unemployment has been an ever-present threat; and the city that grew so rapidly a century or so ago now has a substantial part of its fabric in need of renewal.

'Yet, because of our concern about the size of the task still to be completed, I think that we are perhaps in danger of underestimating what has been achieved already. Major new enterprises have been brought to the West of Scotland, and many native firms have grown to counterbalance employment lost in declining industries.

'I have this morning seen firms that have recognised a new market —a leisure market—and have set about developing it with energy and flair.

'Throughout West Scotland there are firms determined to make the most of opportunities of North Sea oil, firms making sophisticated products and firms which have recognised the growing demand for services in society today. Equally there are a great many people ready to explore lines of business totally different from traditional Scottish industry.

'Nor could anyone visiting Glasgow fail to be impressed by the major reconstruction effort here. Today I have been amazed at the transformation in your road system, the new offices and hotels, and the readiness to undertake comprehensive redevelopment of whole areas of your city.

'But impressive though the progress has been so far we have a very long way to go in reconstructing both the physical environment and and economy of West Central Scotland before we can say that disparities between this area and the west of the country have been eliminated.

' "Disparities eliminated" may sound a piece of bureaucratic jargon, but it has a real human meaning. All of us want people in areas like this to have the same benefits as anywhere else in the United Kingdom. Successive administrations have pursued this aim. After analysing the situation carefully this Government decided that a new policy is required. I will not catalogue the range of incentives we have introduced. Instead I will stress some of the features of our policy which are particularly relevant to the problems of West Central Scotland at this time of change.

Commitment to growth

'First, we recognise that the success of any regional policy hinges on the health of the national economy. You will know that faster growth is the central aim of Government policy. The Prime Minister has confirmed our commitment to growth very recently; strong growth is developing now; and we are absolutely determined that our plans for growth shall not be prejudiced by continuing inflation.

'Second, we have accepted an argument that I know is close to this Chamber's heart, namely that—valuable as jobs by incoming firms may be—the greater part of new employment must come from the expansion of existing industry. We have therefore abolished discrimination between existing and new firms, and for good measure substantially increased the value overall of the new package of incentives. I hope we shall soon see the results of this decision in terms of a real flow of expansion projects.

'Third, we have taken the view that it is the people who live and work in areas like West Central Scotland who have the knowledge and the commitment to make the most of Government incentives for industrial development. It was on these grounds that we intro-

Mr. Robert Maclean (right), general manager of Polaroid (UK) Ltd., in Scotland, explains a point to Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development during his visit on October 17 to the Scottish factory at the Vale of Leven Industrial Estate. Mr. Grant was on a visit to Glasgow during which he addressed members of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, visited the Scottish Colorfoto Laboratories Ltd. on the Lomond Industrial Estate, William Collins Sons and Co. Ltd., Villafield Printing Works at Bishopbriggs near Glasgow, and called on the convener of Dunbartonshire County Council.

duced a very substantial amount of devolution and an organisation in Scotland and the other areas which has been strengthened to help local industry derive maximum benefit from our new incentives.

'Fourth—and this is a particular responsibility of mine—we have recognised the real importance of small firms. We have already got rid of many of the unnecessary obstacles to their growth which have been the unintended result of some Government policies.'

Scotland and the EEC

Turning to the implications of Britain joining the EEC, Mr. Grant said 'To my mind Glasgow and the West of Scotland have immense advantages for a new era of industrial growth and without hesitation first among these advantages I put the skill and determination of people living here.

'Together we have the task of making the most of the great opportunities which the enlarged Community will most certainly bring.

'It is typical of the bold vision of the West of Scotland that your Chamber has so consistently supported entry into Europe and has so vigorously encouraged the business community to exploit the benefits to the full.'

The Companies (Floating Charges and Receivers) (Scotland) Act 1972

THE Companies (Floating Charges and Receivers) (Scotland) Act 1972 received the Royal Assent on October 17 and will come into operation on November 17.

The Act repeals and re-enacts with modifications the Companies (Floating Charges) (Scotland) Act 1961. The repeal does not affect the validity of anything done under the 1961 Act prior to the commencement of the new Act.

The new Act also makes it competent under the law of Scotland for receivers to be appointed in respect of incorporated companies which the Court of Session has jurisdiction to wind up. It provides that such a receiver may be appointed by the holder of a floating charge over the company's property, or by the court on the application of the holder; and it sets out the powers a receiver shall have and the duties he shall perform.

The Petroleum (Production) (Amendment) Regulations 1972

CHANGES in the basis of the issue of Petroleum Licences for landward areas are made in SI 1972 1522, the Petroleum (Production) (Amendment) Regulations 1972 laid before Parliament on October 18. In making these changes the main considerations have been to continue encouraging the search for petroleum (oil and natural gas) while allowing fully for any local environmental or planning consideration to be duly considered by the local planning authorities.

An exploration licence is to be introduced to cover seismic and other exploration work within an area of up to 500 sq. km. Such a licence will be for three years and will be renewable at the discretion of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry on an annual basis for a further three years.

A production licence will continue as part of the licensing arrangements, but will be for an area of no more than 250 sq. km (as compared to 500 sq. km at present). After four years at least half the licensed territory will have to be surrendered. The licence will then continue in force for the retained territory for a further 20 years; there will be a further renewal period of 10 years at the discretion of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, if commercial production is still taking place at the end of the 20 year period.

The need for planning permission

The granting of an exploration licence or a production licence will not relieve the licensee of obligations to observe the Town and Country Planning Acts and other laws in force. Indeed, the provisions of the new Regulations provide positive links between licence operations and planning requirements. It will be a requirement that seismic exploration programmes will need to be approved by the Department and that evidence will have to be submitted that the planning authorities have been consulted and that any necessary planning permissions have been obtained. Similarly it will be a further requirement that when a holder of a licence applies to the Department for consent to drill he will need to produce evidence on planning matters.

The issue of petroleum licences for landward areas has been in suspense while these changes have been in preparation. An official announcement of the full terms and conditions under which licences will be issued in future will be made in the *London* and *Edinburgh Gazettes* in due course. The changes are intended to come into effect on November 9 next.

Under the Petroleum (Production) Act 1934 and the Petroleum (Production) Regulations 1966 the petroleum resources in strata in areas in Great Britain are vested in the Crown and production licences are issued to enable licensees to search for and win the oil and natural gas. The present production licence, which is now being changed, was introduced in 1966 and is for a maximum area of 500 sq. km for the first six years and for a further period of 40 years, but after at least half the licensed territory has been surrendered.

New projects for South Wales

FOUR new projects for South Wales were announced on October 17 by Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development.

In Pontadarwe, making use of new powers under the Industry Act, 1972 the Department of Trade and Industry is to modernise and expand the factory of Aladdin Industries Ltd. giving rise to 120 further new jobs. In addition the company are taking over a 43,000 sq. ft. factory on the Fforestfach Industrial Estate which will eventually employ 150 people.

The Department has allocated vacant premises at Hengoed to Dunbar Rudinger Ltd., makers of simulated fur fabric, who will employ 110.

An advance factory of 20,000 sq. ft. at Aberdare has been allocated to Welstrude Ltd. of Amersham who offer a comprehensive plastics service to industry and who will employ 76.

An advance factory of 10,000 sq. ft. at Llanelli has been allocated to the Avon Rubber Company who will employ a further 70 in this and their other unit at nearby Dafen.

Labelling of Food Regulations: new measures to protect the consumer

MORE information is being given about food as a result of the Labelling of Food Regulations 1970, which come fully into force on January 1, 1973.

These Regulations introduce stricter and wider controls over the labelling and advertisement of food and over claims made for food. Some small but important changes have now been made by amending regulations which were laid before Parliament on October 18 by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food acting jointly with the Secretary of State for Social Services and which will also come into force on January 1, 1973. These changes affect the Regulations on dry mixes, soft drinks, claims concerning protein and vitamins and minerals, and the names of certain fish.

The principal requirements of the Labelling of Food Regulations 1970 as now amended are:

Naming of food for retail sale

(a) All **prepacked foods** for retail sale will have to bear the common or usual name, if one exists (eg 'custard powder') or an 'appropriate designation' which will tell a prospective purchaser the true nature of the food. Manufacturers may choose an appropriate designation for the food if one has not been laid down in the Act (eg imitation cream) or in compositional regulations (eg pork sausage). Brand or coined names which are being used widely for all foods may still be used in conjunction with the appropriate designation or, if they have been used for thirty years before January 4, 1971, they may be used on their own, provided this would not be misleading to the consumer.

(b) For the first time, many foods when sold non-prepacked will have to have a ticket displayed to tell the purchaser what the food is. All foods sold non-prepacked by retail which contain two or more ingredients (other than bread, flour confectionery, sugar confectionery, chocolate confectionery and drinks of wholly liquid composition) will be affected. This provision would include foods which contain the new forms of textured protein which resemble meat or fish.

(c) For fish, for the first time, specific names are laid down to be used on the labels of prepacked fish or on tickets on the display counters for non-prepacked fish.

Name and address on label

(d) All **prepacked foods** will have to show on the label the name of a responsible person such as the packer, labeller or the person on whose behalf the food is labelled or packed.

Declaration of ingredients and additives

(e) Most **prepacked foods** will be required to carry on the label a complete list of ingredients, including any additives, in descending order by weight. A very limited number of prepacked foods will, in future, be exempt, principally biscuits, bread, butter, cheese, condensed milk, dried milk, coffee and coffee essence, ice-cream, flour and confectionery (flour, chocolate and sugar confectionery). However, for some exempted foods it will be necessary, if they contain certain additives, for the label to carry a special declaration such as 'contains preservative' or 'contains sulphur dioxide'. If any ingredient is mentioned on the label, other than in the name, the complete list of ingredients must be given. Certain foods when sold non-prepacked will have to declare the presence of certain additives (eg preservatives) on the ticket.

Clarity of labels

(f) There are requirements as to the manner of displaying all the required information so that the consumer will readily see it.

Claims

(g) Section 6 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 prohibits false or misleading claims. This general provision is now reinforced by specific requirements in the Regulations concerning the composition of food for which certain claims are made, and the labelling and advertising of such foods. The rules apply whether the claims are made on labels or in advertisements.

(h) Any claim that food provides energy, calories, protein, vitamins or minerals, or relating to the value of a food for slimming purposes or for diabetics, is covered. Before such claims may be made, certain criteria specified in the Regulations must be satisfied and appropriate information (eg the number of calories) included on the label.

(i) Dry mixes will have to be labelled so as to show clearly if foods other than water have to be added to them. For example, a cake mix which needs an egg or milk as well as water will carry a statement next to the name on the label or in the advertisement 'Add an egg' or 'Add milk'.

(j) Soft drinks are subject to compositional and labelling rules in the Soft Drinks Regulations 1964 (as amended) and need not comply fully with the Labelling Regulations until January 5, 1976. Changes to the Soft Drinks Regulations 1964 (as amended) are included in the current amending regulations so as to facilitate the introduction before 1976 of new labels which would then show a full list of ingredients and a name and address instead of a trade mark.

Corresponding regulations to apply to Scotland and Northern Ireland are being made by the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Ministry of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland, respectively.

The Labelling of Food Regulations 1970 (S.I. 1970 No. 400) and The Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations 1972 (S.I. 1972 No. 1510) are available from HM Stationery Office, price 31½p (by post 35p), and 13p (by post 16p), respectively. The Regulations *do not* apply to liquid milk, sold as such.

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that, on the information at present before them, it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed mergers between the following companies:

1. The Bowater Corporation Ltd. and Ralli International Ltd.
2. Glacier Foods Ltd. (J. Lyons & Co. Ltd.) and the ice cream business of Midland Counties Dairy Ltd.

Information on 'T & I' material

Readers seeking detailed information on material published in *Trade and Industry*—such as the date on which a particular article was published—should contact the DTI Library at 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. 01-222 7877 ext 3038). The library compiles the quarterly index to *Trade and Industry*.

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Applications for regional development grants

A NOTICE in *Trade and Industry* of August 31 (page 384) announced that Forms RDG/P for application for regional development grant towards the cost of new machinery and plant provided for long-term use in qualifying premises in a development area, together with Notes RDG/PEN for the guidance of applicants, were available from the Regional Development Grants Offices. The Department of Trade and Industry announces that the other application forms and notes referred to in the notice are now also available:

Form RDG/S and Notes RDG/SEN covering machinery and plant provided for use in the development areas either in construction activities or for short-term use in more than one qualifying premises;

Form RDG/B and Notes RDG/BEN covering buildings and works (other than mining works) in development, intermediate and derelict land clearance areas;

Form RDG/M and Notes RDG/MEN covering mining works in development areas.

There are no fixed application periods and applications on any of these forms may be made, subject to the requirements set out in the corresponding notes, when applicants wish to the appropriate Regional Development Grants Office.

The addresses of the Offices are:

Department of Trade and Industry, Regional Development Grants Office,

Queensway House
West Precinct
Town Centre
Billingham
Teesside TS23 2NF
Tel. (0642) 553671
Telex 58608

St. Peter's House
Stanley Precinct
Bootle
Lancs. L20 3LZ
Tel. 051-922 4030
Telex 627162

24/26 Newport Road
Cardiff CF2 1SY
Tel. (0222) 42611
Telex 49538

Magnet House
Waterloo Street
Glasgow C2
Tel. 041-221 9833
Telex 77611

Mr. Onslow opens legal metrology conference

MR. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace, opened the fourth International Conference of Legal Metrology in London on October 23. The conference, at Church House, Great Smith Street, London SW1, will continue until October 28.

As the governing body of the International Organisation of Legal Metrology, the conference meets at four-yearly intervals, previous venues being Vienna and Paris.

The International Organisation of Legal Metrology is an international inter-governmental organisation, formed in 1955 to prepare internationally-agreed technical recommendations for measuring equipment and draft model laws on the use of such equipment. The United Kingdom government is one of the Organisation's 38 members.

Official appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments.

Mr. M. H. Baker-Munton of Bildeston, Suffolk, to be a part-time member of the Eastern Electricity Board.

Alderman W. J. Hallett of Exeter, to be a member of the South Western Gas Consultative Council.

Dr. E. G. Woodroofe to be a part-time member of the British Gas Corporation from January 1, 1973.

Miss Katharine Whitehorn to be a part-time member of the Board of the British Airports Authority. The appointment is for a period of five years.

Mr. R. F. Bishop and Mr. R. St. J. Walker, to be members of the Advisory Council on Research and Development for Iron and Steel.

Mr. Bishop fills the vacancy created earlier in the year when Dr. T. Emmerson was appointed chairman of the Advisory Council. Mr. Walker succeeds Dr. W. L. Francis who has resigned from the Advisory Council upon his retirement from the Science Research Council. Both appointments are effective from September 25, 1972.

Mr. R. St. J. Walker to be a member of the Advisory Council on Research and Development for Fuel and Power.

Mr. R. St. J. Walker succeeds Dr. W. L. Francis who has resigned from the Advisory Council upon his retirement from the Science Research Council. The appointment is effective from September 25, 1972.

In consultation with the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has approved the appointment of Mr. W. C. G. Carnie, Mr. A. Ferry and Mr. A. H. Primrose to be members of the Scottish Industrial Estates Corporation.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following Patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

No.	Grantee	Subject-matter
September 29, 1972		
950,668	Agfa Aktiengesellschaft	Improved production of direct positions by the silver salt diffusion process and a developer solution therefor
1,011,187	Slater (Tangent) Ltd.	Contact-less switches
1,022,640	Kreco Developments Ltd.	Centrifugal and centripetal pumps
1,270,743	Kreco Developments Ltd.	Glass blowers work bench
1,095,978	United Gas Industries Ltd., formerly (The British Thermostat Company Ltd.)	Temperature responsive elements
1,196,154	SERMIA (Societe d'Etudes et de Recherches de Materiels Industriels et Agricoles)	Drying apparatus for granular products
1,145,163	International Standard Electric Corporation	Transmission time reduction system and method
1,214,388	International Standard Electric Corporation	Cabinet for electrical equipment
1,234,266	International Standard Electric Corporation	Ultrasonic delay line
1,175,650	Standard Telephones and Cables Limited	Adhesive applicator
1,178,937	Standard Telephone and Cables Limited	Electrographic apparatus
1,185,440	Standard Telephones and Cables Limited	A method of and apparatus for separating non-magnetic particles
1,224,514	Standard Telephones and Cables Limited	Mechanical punch
1,224,820	Standard Telephones and Cables Limited	A mounting plate for an electrical equipment case
1,231,237	Standard Telephones and Cables Limited	Phase modulator
1,239,061	Standard Telephones and Cables Limited	Variable loss device
October 4, 1972		
904,995	Polymer Corporation Ltd.	Polymerization of olefinic hydrocarleons
964,229	Polymer Corporation Ltd.	Butyl rubber—polyethylene compositions
1,246,099	SIRA Institute, formerly (British Scientific Instrument Research Association)	Method and apparatus for measuring fibres
1,266,292	Roger Liot and Evelyne Liot	Dried egg

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

Dear Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the items in these pages are published in *Hansard*

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16

Metal scrap recovery

Lord Drumalbyn, Minister without Portfolio, was asked about research at Warren Springs Laboratory into the recovery of useful materials from metal scrap and domestic refuse. He said: 'As a result of this work, equipments for the removal of non-metallics such as rubber and plastics from mixtures with metal scrap and for separating light metals from heavier metals are now commercially available. In conjunction with a local authority and an industrial company, one of these equipments has been applied to the recovery of non-ferrous scrap from residues of incinerated domestic refuse. A report on this will be published later this year. Studies have been made of chemical methods of recovering individual metals from complex alloy scrap sludges and effluent liquors, and a number of these processes are now, in industrial use.'

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17

Security measures at airports

Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace, was asked whether, in view of the killings at Munich, more stringent security measures would be introduced at Great Britain's airports. Mr. Onslow said: 'Following the violence at the Munich Olympic Games, additional precautions have been taken in the United Kingdom. These have included the rigorous application of the existing stringent security measures at our airports.'

Aircraft noise

Referring to growing concern over aircraft noise in the Windsor/Maidenhead area, a Member asked if the possibilities would be considered of turning aircraft in a northerly direction towards Northolt or circumnavigating Maidenhead. Mr. Onslow replied that the decision announced on October 4, to ask the independent Noise Advisory Council to give further consideration to the question of minimum noise route policy and practice, was taken partly as a result of representations made about aircraft noise in the Windsor/Maidenhead area. The possibility of introducing alternative routes would be examined in the light of the Council's report.

Company law

Mr. Noble was asked when the DTI was first requested to take action on the Mias Group of Companies; on how many occasions; when action was eventually taken; and with what results. He replied that the information asked for in the first part of the question was no longer available. A winding up order was made against Mias Holdings Ltd. on December 15, 1958, and following the completion of inquiries by the Official Receiver and the Police, criminal proceedings were instituted against four officers of the company, who were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

In answer to a question on requests for action on Royston Industries Limited; on how many occasions; when action was eventually taken; and with what results, Mr. Noble answered that the DTI was first requested to take action on March 12, 1968. Four applications for investigation of the company's affairs were received; they did not show adequate grounds for the appointment of inspectors.

A similar question was asked on the Hide Group of Companies. Mr. Noble said three applications were received in April 1955, but were not proceeded with. Another application was received in May 1956, and Inspectors were appointed on April 4, 1957, under Section 164 of the Companies Act, 1948. Criminal proceedings were instituted against three individuals and they were convicted in 1959.

Questions were then asked about a number of companies: when the Secretary of State was first asked to take action; what action was taken and with what results; and whether, at all material times these companies sent through their returns and accounts as laid down under the Companies Act within the statutory declared period. Mr. Noble gave the following information.

EEC proposals for export credit guarantees

The following statement was made by Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, in answer to a question on the Government's views on the European Economic Community proposals for export credit guarantees.

'The United Kingdom accepts the objective of closer co-operation on export credit policy within the Community as one means of reducing distortion of competition between Member States.

'The measures already adopted by the EEC which the United Kingdom will apply from January 1 concern mainly the arrangements for co-ordination of policy, consultation on the larger overseas credits and reciprocal arrangements by which Members will include a proportion of other Members' products in export contracts which they are insuring.

	Company	Time and nature of first request for action	Action taken, and result	Whether at all material times, the company filed its returns and accounts within the statutory period
30	Pinnock Finance Company (Great Britain) Limited	No request before investigation was begun	Departmental investigation (under Section 18 of Protection of Depositors Act 1963) begun in April 1967 Inspectors appointed (under Section 165 of Companies Act 1948) in August 1967 Winding up order made in May 1968, on petition of the company	No
31	Sempah Holdings Limited	Request for investigation under Section 165(b) of Companies Act 1948, and for action under Section 210 made in January 1963	Request refused as it was considered that the facts were sufficiently known to shareholders	No
32	Associated Leisure Limited	Request for an inquiry made in January 1972	Departmental inquiries were made, and the results are under consideration	No
33	Rolls Razor Limited	Request for an investigation under Section 165(b) made in January 1960	Request refused, but Inspectors were appointed in July 1964. The company went into voluntary liquidation in August 1964 Criminal proceedings were instituted and convictions obtained against certain individuals	Yes
34	Camp Bird Limited	Request for an investigation under Section 165(b) made in September 1962	Request refused. Subsequently a petition was presented and a winding up order made in October 1963	No
35	Hartley Baird Limited	Request for an investigation under Section 165(b) of Companies Act 1948 made in December 1962	Request refused because shareholders were in possession of sufficient information Departmental inquiries about defaults under Companies Act 1948 later made. The company are not now in default	No
36	H. J. Baldwin & Company Limited	Request for an investigation under Section 165(b) made in December 1962	Request refused, because shareholders were in possession of sufficient information	No
38	Dollar Land Holdings Limited	Request for an investigation under Section 165(b) of Companies Act 1948 made in 1968	Request refused as insufficient information was provided Following departmental inquiries the company has taken steps to remedy outstanding defaults	No
39	Three Ways Nurseries Limited	Request for an investigation under Section 165(b) made in July 1963	Refused as there were insufficient grounds Departmental inquiries were made on numerous occasions, and in 1972 the managing director was successfully prosecuted for failing to lay accounts as required by Section 148 of the Companies Act 1948	No

'No' in the last column means that the company did not deliver its annual return or accounts within the period allowed on at least one occasion.

'There are also Directives relating to the form of medium and short term cover, but these cannot be implemented until agreement has been reached on the basis and extent of harmonisation on other matters including premium rates. We shall play a full part in settling this and in the future development of EEC policy in this field.'

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18

Timber imports

Mr. Noble was asked to state the approximate figure by which the cost of timber imports had been increased by reason of the floating of the pound; and when detailed information was expected. He replied that for hardwood, wholesale prices charged by importers increased by 7 per cent between June and September; for softwood there was almost no change. However, several factors affected these prices and it would not be possible to distinguish how far these or any subsequent increases were due to the floating of the pound.

British subsidiaries in Europe

A Member asked Mr. Noble if he would seek to ascertain and set out the names of subsidiary companies which had been established in Europe and elsewhere by companies in Great Britain; and what approximately these were individually worth in terms of trade to Great Britain. Mr. Noble answered: 'The names and countries of incorporation of overseas subsidiary companies of British companies are required to be stated in the accounts which are available for public inspection. Much of this information is also available in reference publications such as *Who Own Whom*. Details of trade between British companies and individual subsidiary companies are not available, but it is estimated that in 1970 about 14 per cent of United Kingdom exports consisted of exports by British companies to their overseas branches or to overseas subsidiary or associated companies.'

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19

National Film Finance Corporation

Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development was asked to make a statement on discussions between the National Film Finance Corporation and British Lion regarding the future of Shepperton Studios, particularly the recommendations of the National Film Finance Corporation which were submitted to the DTI in early September. 'I have nothing to add to the statement issued by the National Film Finance Corporation on September 30 last,' said Mr. Grant. The statement is reproduced below.

'Under an arrangement made with British Lion in March 1964 the consent of the National Film Finance Corporation is required to the sale or disposal of Shepperton Studios. At that time the Corporation gave an assurance that such consent would be given if:

(*a*) assurances were given which satisfied the Corporation that there were satisfactory alternative studio facilities available to British Lion (to which similar restrictions would then subsequently apply); or

(*b*) it could be shown to the satisfaction of the Corporation that the Shepperton Studios could only be operated at a critical loss and that there was no reasonable prospect of their being operated as Studios for cinematograph film production on a profitable basis in the foreseeable future.

'While the Corporation recognises that Shepperton Studios Ltd. have sustained serious losses which are currently continuing, the Corporation has not been able to satisfy itself that the circumstances set out above necessarily obtain in view of the wording of sub-paragraph (*b*). With the consent of the Department of Trade and Industry, the Corporation is continuing discussions with British Lion to endeavour to find a satisfactory solution to the problem which all parties are agreed must be in the best interests of the industry and its employees.

'British Lion have stated that the Studios, meanwhile, continue to operate.'

In answer to a request for an assurance that no part of Shepperton Film Studios would be disposed of by Barclay Securities Ltd. until agreement had been reached through consultation with the film trade unions and after parliamentary debate, Mr. Grant said: 'It is for the National Film Finance Corporation, as holder of the Special Preference Share in British Lion, created in 1964 for this purpose, to decide whether British Lion is entitled to dispose of the whole or part of the assets at Shepperton.'

Material dropped from aircraft

Referring to damage caused to property in Alma Road, Windsor, from material dropped by aircraft; a Member asked if an inquiry would be instituted into the safety of those living in the town and Castle of Windsor. 'I am aware of this incident and I regret any inconvenience caused to the householder. It was, however, an exceptional occurrence and I am satisfied, having regard to the full information available on the incident, that no further inquiry is necessary' replied Mr. Onslow.

Financial aid to private companies

The following information was given by Mr. Grant in answer to a request for a list of the financial aid, loans, grants, etc., provided to private companies in the aircraft, shipbuilding, electronics and other industries with his department's interest in the last two years; and under what legislation such aid was granted.

Copyright Acts

Mr. Noble was asked if he would consider proposing the amendment of Section 9 of the Copyright Act 1956 to draw a distinction between mechanical drawings and models as artistic works and the assertion of rights more extensive than those attributed to them as registered designs under the Design Copyright Act 1968. He replied: 'I am considering whether industrial designs, such as three dimensional reproductions of mechanical drawings, for which no protection is available under the Registered Designs Act 1949 should enjoy more extensive protection under the Copyright Act 1956, as amended by the Design Copyright Act 1968, than they would have enjoyed had they been registrable under the Registered Designs Act. I propose, in the immediate future, to obtain the views of bodies representing industry on this.'

British Steel Corporation

A Member asked if it was the intention of the Government to invite the British Steel Corporation to subscribe to the 5 per cent ceiling on prices or whether the Corporation would be permitted a free hand pursuant to the Treaties of Paris. Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, said: 'I am sure that the British Steel Corporation itself will want to make as full a contribution as is consistent with our Treaty obligations to a policy of price restraint accepted by the rest of industry.'

Security at London Airport

In answer to a question on security at London Airport Mr. Onslow said that there could be no absolute guarantee of security at airports and it was important therefore that the security precautions should be kept closely and regularly under review. To this end, comprehensive security surveys of our major airports, including Heathrow, had recently been completed.

	1970-71 £m	1971-72 (Provisional) £m	
Aircraft Industry			
Concorde	65.1	74.1	Development and production contracts—Civil Aviation Act 1949 and the Industrial Expansion Act 1968
RB 211	12.1	69.0	Launching Aid Civil Aviation Act 1949
Other aircraft and aero-engine projects	5.5	1.2	
Rolls-Royce	30.0	25.0	Rolls-Royce (Purchase) Act 1971
Beagle Aircraft Ltd.	2.4	0.1	Liquidation—Appropriation Act
Short Bros. & Harland	1.3	—	Loan—Appropriation Act
Shipbuilding Industry			
Cammell Laird (Shipbuilding & Engineers) Ltd.	1.5	—	Share Purchase—Appropriation Act
Vickers Ltd.	0.1	—	Grant—Appropriation Act
Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd.	—	7.4	Grants and Loans to Liquidator—Appropriation Act
Other	9.3	5.6	Grants and Loans—Shipbuilding Industry Act 1967
Electronics Industry			
Computers Merger (ICL)	3.3	2.3	Research and Development Grants—Industrial Expansion Act 1968
Other Industries			
Aluminium	12.0	10.1	Loans—Industrial Expansion Act 1968
Hotel	2.0	5.6	Grants and Loans—Development of Tourism Act 1969
General Assistance			
Investment Grants	547.9	470.3	Industrial Development Act 1966
Regional Assistance	45.4	49.2	Grants and Loans—Local Employment Acts 1960-70 and Investment and Building Grants Act 1971
Industrial Reorganisation	40.9	4.6	Loans and Investments—Industrial Reorganisation Corporation Act 1966 and Industry Act 1971

Notes:

1. Forecast assistance to industry in 1972-73 including assistance under the Industry Act 1972 is set out in the 1972-73 Revised Estimates (HC paper 313). Since these were prepared the Government announced (on July 3, 1972) further Research and Development support to ICL by way of launching aid of £14.2 million under the Science and Technology Act 1965.

2. The above figures represent gross disbursements and do not take account of repayments of loans made in previous years or other receipts (e.g. under aircraft launching aid agreements). They exclude certain forms of indirect assistance such as collaborative development contracts, pre-production order purchases, assistance through the National Research Development Corporation, National Film Finance Corporation, etc.

PARLIAMENT
continued

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20

Nationalised industries' profits

Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, was asked how many nationalised industries, State boards and undertakings of whatever nature calculated their profits on a 10 per cent per annum compound basis; and if he would list them. He answered that if the question referred to the use of a minimum test discount rate of 10 per cent in assessing the return on capital expenditure, this practice was followed by all the nationalised boards for which the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry was responsible, ie the British Airports Authority, the British Airways Board, the British Steel Corporation, the Electricity and Gas Boards, and the National Coal Board.

Aircraft noise

A Member asked if the Secretary of State would take steps to require the British Airports Authority to submit its proposals for the reduction of aircraft noise to the Department of the Environment for approval. Mr. Onslow answered: 'My right hon. Friend is responsible for aircraft noise matters and any proposals made by the British Airports Authority for the reduction of aircraft noise would fall to be considered by this Department. But the Department of the Environment would naturally be consulted as appropriate.'

Mr. Onslow also answered a Member who asked if the Secretary of State would propose that more severe standards for aircraft noise certification be introduced internationally from January 1, 1973, and in any event impose more severe standards in Great Britain from that date. He replied that the Government were working within the framework of the International Civil Aviation Organisation's Committee on Aircraft Noise to ensure that internationally agreed aircraft noise certification levels were realistic and were confident that further steps would be agreed at the next meeting of this Committee in March 1973. It was the Government's considered view that noise certification was a matter for international agreement and not unilateral action.

Mr. Onslow also answered a Member who asked if landing noise was to be regularly measured and reported at all airports, beginning with Heathrow, in view of the fact that this measurement was carried out in other countries. He said that aircraft coming in to land must, for safety reasons, keep to the glide-slope and pilots must be free to regulate engine power accordingly. It would not be practical or safe to require landing aircraft to comply with maximum noise levels and regular measurement of noise on landing would not serve a useful purpose.

GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

November 1, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Astoria, Roundhay Road, Leeds.

Auctioneers: Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 52 Merrion Street, Leeds LS2 8JH. (Tel: 0532 20898)

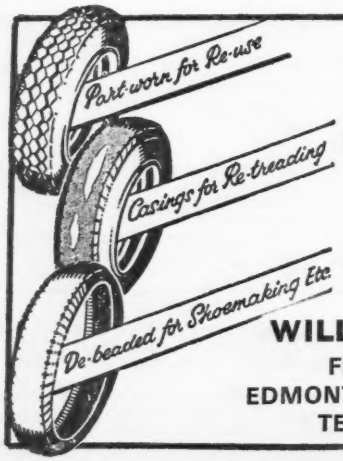
Lathes; drilling, grinding and milling machines; circular saws; wood working machines; fork lift trucks; pallet transporters; press; shearing machine; hacksaw; steam cleaner; fire fighting equipment; cable; tyres; electrical, wireless and signal equipment; vehicle spares; tool kits and hand tools; household and kitchen equipment; electric fires; watches; jerricans; tape recorders; canvas; blankets; sheets; bivouac and other tents; ground sheets; camp equipment; greatcoats; battledress; raincoats; boots and shoes etc; chairs; tables; chests of drawers; desks and beds.

November 8/9, 1972 Miscellaneous Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts.

Auctioneers: Walker Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL. (Tel: 0602 54272)

Saloon cars; estates; limousines; road making plant; heavy duty trucks; light vans; cranes; tippers; dumpers; refuellers; coaches; ambulances; breakdown and dropside trucks; fork lift trucks; graders; motor cycles etc.



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November 15/16, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Lido Hall, Worthy Lane, Winchester.

Auctioneers: Richard Austin & Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants. (Tel: 03292 4211)

Machine tools including, various lathes: drilling and milling machines; shearing machine; bending and folding machines etc; blue serge trousers; canvas jackets and trousers; shoes; knee boots; 3-ton trailer; Barford '75' dumper; electric industrial truck; platform truck; drying oven; centrifugal water pumping set; sewing machines; oscilloscopes; transformers; teleprinters; signalling units; type and inner tubes; various oils; air hoses; engineering equipment; furniture; textiles; mixed rags etc.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

November 7, 1972

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel: 01-903 2508)

Auctioneers: Messrs Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET. (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Office and miscellaneous furniture; engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment etc.

Catalogue: direct from auctioneer, price 10p each.

A library for exporters

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are available for reference in the Department of Trade and Industry Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU. A modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes, it has a reading room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of overseas manufacturers. The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 368 or Telex No. 886143).

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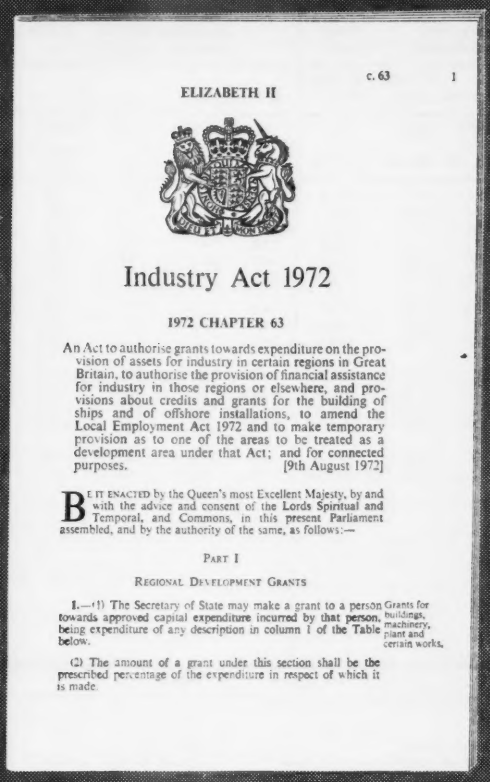

c. 63 1

ELIZABETH II

Industry Act 1972

1972 CHAPTER 63

An Act to authorise grants towards expenditure on the provision of assets for industry in certain regions in Great Britain, to authorise the provision of financial assistance for industry in those regions or elsewhere, and provisions about credits and grants for the building of ships and of offshore installations, to amend the Local Employment Act 1972 and to make temporary provision as to one of the areas to be treated as a development area under that Act; and for connected purposes. [9th August 1972]

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

Grants for buildings, machinery, plant and certain works.

1.—(1) The Secretary of State may make a grant to a person towards approved capital expenditure incurred by that person, being expenditure of any description in column 1 of the Table below.

(2) The amount of a grant under this section shall be the prescribed percentage of the expenditure in respect of which it is made.

Read on and find out:

If you are planning to expand your business, you could be eligible for considerable benefits under the Government's new package of financial incentives for industrial projects in Britain's Areas for Expansion. The more generous scale of assistance now available could benefit your firm in many ways.

Where are the areas? The Areas for Expansion have been extended. They cover the whole of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, Northern and North-West England, Yorkshire and Humberside, some parts of the Midlands and much of South-West England. Whether your firm is planning to expand into, or to expand or modernise within these areas, your project could qualify for considerable benefits.

What are the new benefits? You could qualify for substantial grants towards the cost of new building and, depending on the Area, of new plant and machinery. These grants are broadly for manufacturing, mining and construction activities. They are not tied to the provision of additional employment.

Additional help for projects providing new employment 1. Capital Loans. You could be eligible for these on favourable terms. Or, alternatively, you could get relief on the interest costs of finance from non-public sources.

2. Removal Costs. There are grants which will go a long way towards the costs incurred in moving a business into the Areas for Expansion. (Certain service industry projects may be considered for these two benefits.)

3. Rent-Free Factories. Government factories are available for rent or sale. You could qualify for a rent-free period of two years.

Other benefits Other Government incentives include grants for training new labour and free courses for supervisors and instructors.

The Industrial Expansion Teams—and how they can help you Get in touch with the Expansion Team at the DTI Headquarters in London, or with one of the regional Teams. They'll give you all the facts, sound impartial advice, and valuable on-the-spot assistance in setting up your project.

Fill in the coupon for free copies of the booklets "Room to Expand" and "Incentives for Industry." Or phone the Expansion Team at any of the telephone numbers shown.

Headquarters.
London, tel: 01-834 2255 ext. 88

Scotland.
Glasgow, tel: 041-248 2855

Wales.
Cardiff, tel: 0222-62131

Northern Region.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tel: 0632-27575

North West.
Manchester, tel: 061-236 2171

Yorkshire & Humberside.
Leeds, tel: 0532-38232

East Midlands.
Nottingham, tel: 0602-46121

West Midlands.
Birmingham, tel: 021-643 8191/8221

South West.
Plymouth, tel: 0752-21891 or
Bristol, tel: 0272-21071

London & South East.
London, tel: 01-828 4355 ext. 50

Eastern Region.
London, tel: 01-828 6271 ext. 104 or 61

To: The Industrial Expansion Team, Department of Trade and Industry, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU.

Please send me full details of the benefits available in the Areas for Expansion.

Name_____

Position in Company_____

Company_____

Nature of Business_____

Address_____

The Areas for Expansion

Issued by the Department of Trade and Industry. TI3

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales¶		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m in base year	1963 26,881	1963	1963 21,763	1963 20,127	1963 20,130	1966 11,372	1963 4,994	1963 1,058	1963 1,012	1963 944	1963 1,752	Series in £ million			
1966	110	113.2	122	121	107	100.0	124	127	115	128	125	250	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.1	132	123	124	138	142	186	−37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	136	135	113	103.1	139	132	145	145	142	161	23	75	41
1969	119	122.9	143	143	113	102.4	138	141	150	132	132	342	232	26	27
1970	121	124.2	156	155	116	103.6	142	151	168	119	136	265	214	42	13
1971	122	125.0	172	171	119	103.8	141	140	165	121	144	24	−153	−4	36
1970 2nd qtr	121	123.4	155	153	116	103.6	144	150	172	119	137	97	55	11	14
3rd qtr	121	124.5	159	158	117	104.0	141	151	166	121	134	103	44	7	—
4th qtr	123	125.0	163	160	118	103.6	144	157	174	120	139	81	72	23	15
1971 1st qtr	120	124.5	164	161	116	101.8	140	145	156	114	146	89	41	−1	−44
2nd qtr	122	125.2	170	170	119	103.2	141	137	168	122	141	−67	−114	11	38
3rd qtr	123	125.6	175	175	120	104.4	141	142	168	122	141	−34	−59	−9	6
4th qtr	125	124.6	179	178	122	105.9	142	135	167	127	147	36	−21	−6	36
1972 1st qtr	121	122.2	180	181	123	106.1	145	139††	167	126	149	−154	−110	−6	−29
2nd qtr	124	129.3			126	108.4	144	126††	185			−86	−136	−6	31
Feb		114.6				106.1									
Mar		127.2				106.2									
Apr		127.2				107.7									
May		130.7				107.8									
Jun		129.9				109.4									
Jul		131.6				112.4									
Aug		130.0				111.9									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods † orders on hand (end period)	Retail price index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry§§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Exports	Imports	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m in base year	Dec 1963	Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,282	1963 4,362	Series in £ million
1966		116.5	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	121	121	84
1967		119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	175.3	510	174	24,476	120	130	−315
1968		125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	538	188	24,331	147	159	−271
1969		131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	531	200	24,304	165	165	444
1970		140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	568	186	24,135	184	181	681
1971		153.4	*9.4*	132.6	137.7	246.4	737	129	23,711	205	195	1,040
1970 3rd qtr		141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	571	185	24,072	175	178	81
4th qtr		144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	582	176	24,054	199	190	228
1971 1st qtr		147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	634	150	23,824	186	189	124
2nd qtr		153.2	*9.8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	709	128	23,782	212	197	295
3rd qtr		155.3	*10.1*	134.1	139.2	248.6	772	119	23,639	214	194	364
4th qtr		157.3	*9.2*	133.6	140.0	257.0	832	118	23,598	210	199	257
1972 1st qtr		159.7	*8.0*	135.0	141.6	265.9	870	124		204	212	58
2nd qtr		162.7	*6.2*	136.1	143.4	272.0	834	133		213	217	77
3rd qtr				139.8 p	146.0 p	103.4 p‖	807	146		194 p	217 p	
Mar		160.3	*7.6*	134.7	142.0	266.9	879	126		199	219	
Apr		161.8	*6.3*	136.0	142.6	268.6	871	128		208	218	
May		162.6	*6.1*	136.2	143.4	271.7	834	134		208	216	
Jun		163.7	*6.1*	136.1	144.1	275.8	798	139		224	216	
Jul		164.2	*5.8*	137.3	144.9	100.0 ‖	803	140		209 p	197 p	
Aug		165.5	*6.6*	139.3 p	146.1 p	103.5	807	148		139 p	189 p	
Sep				140.3 p	147.1 p	106.6 p	812	151		233 p	266 p	
Oct							774 p	165 p				

(†) First results of a revised inquiry were published in T & I Volume 8 No 10 Sept. 7. 1972. Figures will be included on this page when the series has had time to settle down.
(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis.
(§§) This now includes food industries. (††) Not directly comparable with earlier figures: see Capital Expenditure article in T & I Volume 7 No. 11 June 15 1972
(‖) New series based on July 31, 1972 = 100 (¶) Rebased on the final results of the Census of distribution for 1966.

Foreign visitor arrivals in August

ABOUT 682,000 foreign visitors (excluding Commonwealth citizens and visitors from the Irish Republic) arrived in the United Kingdom in August, about 1 per cent fewer than in August 1971.

For the second month in succession there has been a slight decline in the number of foreign visitors. This was due principally to a marked reduction in United States visitors. However, there are signs of a more even spread of visits over the year; there was a large increase in the early off-peak months compared with last year.

The total for the year so far has reached 3,857,000, 6 per cent more than in the same period of 1971. The number of visitors from Western Europe in January-August was 7 per cent more than in the same period last year; the corresponding increase for the United States was 2 per cent.

Seasonally adjusted figures

The seasonally adjusted figures for August confirm the downward trend in recent months. This trend is reflected in the figures for both Western Europe and the United States.

Tourist receipts and expenditure

Provisional figures for expenditure of overseas visitors in the second quarter of the year, at £133 million, seasonally adjusted, show some slowing down, mainly due to the halt in the upward trend in the number of visitors rather than in their average expenditure in the United Kingdom. Similarly on the other side of the account the expenditure of United Kingdom visitors abroad, at £130 million, seasonally adjusted, show signs of some slowing down.

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

Thousands per month

	Total	Western Europe	United States	Other foreign countries
1964	160	95	49	16
1965	180	108	56	17
1966	207	123	63	21
1967	227	134	70	23
1968	259	157	73	29
1969	320	190	95	35
1970	378	221	117	41
1971	416	241	129	46

1970	Western Europe Unadjusted	Western Europe Seasonally adjusted	United States Unadjusted	United States Seasonally adjusted	Other foreign countries Unadjusted	Other foreign countries Seasonally adjusted	Total Unadjusted	Total Seasonally adjusted
July	822	351	500	200	251	113	71	38
August	681	383	373	220	239	123	69	40
September	447	391	222	226	165	122	60	43
October	315	398	178	240	96	117	42	42
November	213	395	128	233	59	122	26	41
December	235	401	147	234	57	121	30	46
1971								
January	176	410	103	233	46	126	27	51
February	182	422	119	253	40	122	23	47
March	248	389	160	230	60	116	27	43
April	411	432	278	263	97	125	36	44
May	459	413	266	242	146	126	47	45
June	571	405	304	243	212	118	55	44
July	908	385	560	220	265	120	83	45
August	690	382	373	216	239	120	78	46
September	479	405	229	226	184	133	65	46
October	371	448	198	252	125	149	48	47
November	242	442	145	253	69	144	28	45
December	256	460	158	260	65	150	33	50
1972								
January	209	482	122	274	56	154	31	54
February	190	459	119	259	46	145	25	55
March	391	517	273	293	84	168	34	56
April	406	495	252	292	114	152	41	51
May	500	450	285	261	166	144	49	45
June	581	413	307	248	213	118	61	47
July	897	398	569	240	242	112	86	46
August	682	384	383	225	213	108	86	51

Source: Home Office

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

TABLE 2. OVERSEAS EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURE

£ million

	Earnings from overseas visitors to the UK		Expenditure by UK residents overseas	
1969	359		324	
1970	433		385	
1971 p	491		439	
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1971 p				
1st quarter	62	114	49	109
2nd quarter	122	118	108	107
3rd quarter	204	127	209	108
4th quarter	103	132	72	114
1972 p				
1st quarter	75	134	70	131
2nd quarter	132	133	123	130

p = provisional
Source: International Passenger Survey

General index of retail prices for September

THE Department of Employment has announced that the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices was 166.4 on September 19. This compares with 165.4 on August 22 and with 100 at the base date of January 16, 1962. The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher prices for cigarettes, tobacco, clothing and footwear, beer, higher rail fares and higher prices for some other goods and services. There were falls in the average prices of most fresh fruit and vegetables.

'Economic Progress Report' for November

ARTICLES in the November issue of *Economic Progress Report*, now available, include a description of the Government's proposals for a new tax-credit system; the first of two articles on invisible earnings; and a short note on the proposals on economic growth, prices and pay put forward by the Prime Minister during the talks at Chequers on September 26 between the Government, the Trade Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industry.

Copies of *Economic Progress Report* are available from Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1.

New companies registered in Northern Ireland

IN the month of September 1970, 71 private companies with a total nominal capital of £128,300, one public company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital were registered in Northern Ireland.

During the period January-September 523 companies with a total nominal capital of just under £2,083,000 were registered as compared with 268 companies with a total nominal capital of almost £2,222,000 in the same period in 1971.

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom; these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

TEXTILES

Activity in the industry

THIS article is the fourth in the series describing activity in the textiles industry.

Demand

Revised estimates of consumer expenditure on clothing and household textiles suggest that home demand for textiles in the first quarter of 1972 was more buoyant than was indicated by earlier figures. Expenditure on clothing was maintained at the same level in the second quarter and in the first half of the year it was 4 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1971. This compares with an increase of 6 per cent for all consumer expenditure. Expenditure on household textiles and soft furnishings was 10 per cent higher despite some falling away in the second quarter from the peak reached in the first. The contribution of imports to home demand continued to affect the total demand on industry although there were signs that for some items the strong upward surge in imports was weakening. A number of sectors benefited also from increased exports.

Production

Output of the textiles industry in the second quarter recovered substantially from the low level of the first quarter which had been adversely affected by the miners' strike. This was particularly marked in the output of man-made fibres and of the 'cotton' sector and, to a lesser extent, in the output of carpets. Output of hosiery and other knitted goods is also provisionally estimated to have moved ahead in the second quarter after having been fairly steady in the previous four quarters. In the other main sector, the woollen and worsted industry, the decline which started in the middle of 1969 seems to have been checked and there was a modest revival in the second quarter of this year. It is likely, however, that some of the increase in the second quarter reflects the making good of output losses during the first quarter.

Prices

Following an increase of 1.5 per cent in the first quarter of 1972 textile prices rose by a further 2.5 per cent in the second quarter, at about twice the rate of increase in the price of all manufactured products. The largest increase in price—5 per cent—was recorded by worsted cloth and prices of man-made fibres after being steady

TABLE 1. COMPARISON OF TEXTILE OUTPUT WITH SOME FACTORS AFFECTING DEMAND

Index numbers 1963= 100 (Quarterly figures seasonally adjusted)

									1971			1972		Growth % 12 months ended	
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	Q2 1972/ Q2 1971	Q2 1972/ Q2 1971
Gross domestic product at factor cost (expenditure based)	105.4	108.1	110.4	112.7	116.4	118.6	120.9	122.4	121.9	123.3	124.8	120.7	123.9	1.6	1.6
Consumers' Expenditure:															
All items	103.5	105.3	107.4	109.9	112.7	113.3	116.3	119.4	119.1	118.5	120.5	126.4	126.3	4.6	6.0
Clothing	103.8	108.4	108.7	108.8	115.6	116.6	120.6	121.7	124.9	118.8	120.7	128.3	128.3	2.2	2.7
Household textiles and soft furnishings	105.0	106.1	107.2	112.2	122.8	119.4	113.3	117.8	115.6	113.0	123.9	130.2	126.7	7.3	9.6
Output of textiles	105.7	108.2	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5	124.9	124.8	124.6	124.9	124.3	119.4	129.4	−0.1	3.9
Output of made-up clothing	103.9	109.2	109.1	105.6	107.0	107.5	111.0	116.9	116.0	117.2	118.0	118.9	118.7	3.7	2.3

TABLE 2. OUTPUT

Index numbers 1963 = 100 (Quarterly figures seasonally adjusted)

	1968 MLH	Weights	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1971 2nd qtr	1971 3rd qtr	1971 4th qtr	1972 1st qrt	1972 2nd qtr	Growth % 12 months ended Q2 1972/ Q2 1971	Growth % 12 months ended Q2 1972/ Q2 1971
Man-made fibres	411	13.6	116.8	128.8	141.7	153.8	200.7	213.2	237.9	251.9	244.3	256.7	254.3	231.7	253.6	0.3	3.8
Cotton (a) part 412, 413,	423	23.3	104.9	105.0	100.4	90.0	98.8	100.3	100.7	100.8	100.7	99.4	99.6	88.9	98.4	−5.0	−2.3
Woollen and worsted	414	23.1	97.4	96.4	92.7	87.9	93.3	92.3	84.4	79.0	79.1	78.6	78.2	78.6	81.2	−2.7	2.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	14.8	108.7	113.7	114.0	113.9	132.0	146.7	149.0	147.0	148.8	148.7	145.8	145.4	159.1	1.5	6.9
Carpets	419	6.1	110.7	112.6	110.4	113.9	126.3	126.0	129.9	138.7	138.4	144.0	144.1	144.1	152.1	8.0	9.9
All textiles (Order XIII) (b)	411-429	100.0	105.7	108.3	107.8	105.0	119.2	123.5	124.3	124.8	124.6	124.9	124.3	119.4	129.4	−0.1	3.9

(a) Includes part of MLH 423—finishing of cotton and man-made fibre yarns and fabrics. Excludes spinning and weaving of linen from MLH 412 and 413.
(b) In addition to sectors listed above also includes jute, rope, twine and net, lace, narrow fabrics, made-up textiles, textile finishing (part) and other textile industries. Their combined weight in the total index is 22.3 per cent.

TABLE 3. PRODUCTION OF MAN-MADE FIBRES

	1963	1970	1971	1971 1st qtr	1971 2nd qtr	1971 3rd qtr	1971 4th qtr	1972 1st qtr	1972 2nd qtr	Growth % 12 months ended Q2 1972 / Q2 1971	Growth % 12 months ended Q2 1972/ Q2 1971
	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. In.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.		
Staple fibre											
Synthetic	91	375	366	94	91	89	92	95	105	1.9	15.4
Viscose and acetate	298	378	376	93	94	91	98	95	107	4.8	13.8
Total	339	753	742	187	185	180	190	190	212	3.3	14.6
Continuous filament yarn											
Synthetic	142	367	421	109	107	101	104	99	110	2.5	2.8
Viscose and acetate	188	200	188	50	46	45	47	32	39	−12.8	−15.2
Total	330	567	609	159	153	146	151	131	149	− 2.4	− 2.6
All man-made fibres											
Synthetic	233	742	787	203	198	190	196	194	215	2.2	8.6
Viscose and acetate	486	578	564	143	140	136	145	127	146	− 1.1	4.3
Total	719	1,320	1,351	346	338	326	341	321	361	0.8	6.8

since the middle of last year rose by 2.0 per cent. Compared with the second quarter of 1971 prices of textiles were 6 per cent higher, while those of all manufactured goods were 5 per cent higher. Price rises in the textiles sector appear to have been affected by an increase of over 8 per cent in the price of its purchases of materials and fuel since the last quarter of 1971. This compares with a rise of only 2 per cent for manufacturing industry as a whole.

Employment

The decline in the numbers employed in the textile industry in the second quarter was much less than the average rate during 1971. In three sectors there was an increase in the numbers employed. In hosiery and in other knitted goods and in carpets the numbers climbed to above the level of June 1971 while in the woollen and worsted industry there was a modest recovery to the December 1971 figure.

Imports and exports

The crude trade balance for textile yarns and fabrics improved considerably in the second quarter when, following the pattern of last year, there was an increase in the value of exports accompanied by a slight fall in imports. There was also a modest reduction in the adverse balance for clothing which resulted entirely from an easing of imports. In both sectors, however, the crude trade balance in the first half of 1972 was less favourable than in the first half of 1971.

Although imports of textile yarns and fabrics fell marginally in the second quarter they were still higher than in 1971. In the first half of the year their value at current prices was 14 per cent higher than in the first half of 1971. Most of this increase was contributed by imports of man-made fibre cloth which continued their strong upward trend. In value they were 29 per cent and in quantity 32 per cent higher than in the first six months of 1971. EFTA and EEC each accounted for about one third of the total value and of the individual countries, Austria with 13 per cent and Switzerland with 10 per cent were the most important. Hong Kong, which nearly doubled its supply of synthetic man-made fibre cloth over last year, also accounted for about 10 per cent of the total. Polyester/cotton cloth was the major contributor to the increased imports from Hong Kong and other low cost suppliers.

In contrast imports of cotton cloth have increased much more slowly. In fact their quantity was 15 per cent less than in the first

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 4. CONSUMPTION OF FIBRES

	1963	1970	1971	1971				1972		Growth % 12 months ended Q2 1972/ Q2 1971	Q2 1972/ Q2 1971
				1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr		
	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.		
In 'cotton' spinning											
raw cotton	483	364	314	92	75	69	78	70	73	−16.2	−2.7
man-made staple fibre											
rayon	102	74	74	19	17	18	20	18	18	4.2	5.9
other	7	71	79	23	20	18	18	17	19	−10.0	−5.0
In top making, wool spinning and felting											
wool and animal hair	493	367	341	90	90	74	87	91	96	0.6	6.7
man-made staple fibre	108	184	169	43	41	37	48	46	48	1.1	17.1

TABLE 5. PRICES

Index numbers 1963 = 100

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1971				1972	
									1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr
Price index numbers of output (home sales)														
All manufactured products	102.9	106.8	109.6	110.9	115.3	119.8	127.7	137.8	134.4	137.2	139.2	140.0	141.6	143.4
Textile industries	102.5	103.7	105.2	104.1	107.8	111.5	115.8	121.3	119.1	120.8	122.4	123.0	124.9	128.0
Man-made fibre fabrics	101.4	104.3	105.3	103.0	106.2	108.5	113.5	119.3	116.7	118.7	121.0	121.1	121.7	124.1
Cotton cloth	104.6	109.9	111.6	111.0	123.8	133.1	144.0	152.6	148.6	150.8	155.0	156.2	158.0	162.8
Worsted cloth	103.7	102.0	104.4	104.0	108.9	113.1	117.6	121.2	119.4	122.1	122.4	120.8	122.3	128.4
Socks, stockings and tights (including pantihose)	99.0	97.5	96.6	95.5	95.1	95.3	94.9	98.6	96.0	95.9	96.0	96.1	96.4	96.3
Knitted underwear and nightwear	102.5	105.6	107.4	108.0	110.2	114.6	117.3	121.1	121.1	120.8	120.8	121.7	125.4	127.8
Knitted outerwear	102.5	104.3	106.7	107.4	106.4	107.6	109.7	111.5	111.2	111.3	111.6	111.7	112.8	114.5
Carpets	104.8	105.6	108.4	109.3	110.1	114.4	119.3	125.3	122.9	125.5	126.2	126.7	128.2	130.8
Made-up clothing	101.6	103.6	106.2	106.9	108.5	111.3	115.3	122.4	120.6	121.1	123.2	124.1	125.7	127.4
Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased:														
Textile industries	102.0	97.8	99.8	95.9	102.6	103.6	104.0	108.8	105.6	108.6	110.1	110.2	115.7	119.5

TABLE 6. EMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILES (a)

Thousands

	MLH	June 1969	June 1970	March 1971	June 1971	Sept. 1971	Dec. 1971	March 1972	June 1972
Great Britain									
Textiles:	411-429	696.2	667.6	632.9	612.3	606.8	595.4	581.9	580.3
Production of man-made fibres	411	44.6	47.0	45.5	44.2	43.3	42.8	42.0	41.2
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	84.1	83.5	81.0	76.7	75.6	72.7	68.4	66.7
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	65.9	62.4	58.1	56.3	55.7	54.2	52.6	51.5
Woollen and worsted	414	154.6	142.2	126.4	120.1	117.7	114.0	112.7	114.0
Hosiery and other Knitted goods	417	133.8	130.7	130.3	124.1	129.6	128.6	126.3	126.8
Carpets	419	45.8	43.8	42.4	41.3	41.6	42.0	41.6	42.3
Textile finishing	423	61.0	57.6	54.4	53.2	53.2	53.3	51.9	51.4
Clothing	441-449	399.6	377.3	377.6	377.5	381.9	380.5	372.3	371.7
Northern Ireland									
Textiles	411-429	47.9	48.4	46.2	44.2	44.2	42.9	43.0	43.0

(a) Employees in employment at middle of each month.

ACTIVITY IN THE TEXTILES INDUSTRY
continued

six months of last year although their value was 6 per cent higher. The rise in value was entirely the result of increased imports of finished cloth, which nearly doubled in value and rose by nearly a third in quantity to offset the fall in imports of grey cloth—roughly a quarter lower in value and rather more than a quarter in quantity. The leading suppliers of finished cloth were the EEC, Switzerland and the USA while the bulk of grey cloth continued to come from Hong Kong, India and Pakistan. Imports of continuous filament yarn expanded strongly during 1971 but the rate of increase seems to have slowed down. Their value in the second quarter was at the same level as in the second quarter of 1971 although in the first half of the year they were 7 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1971. Switzerland accounted for 22 per cent of the value of all filament yarn imports and has overtaken the Federal Republic of Germany, which had 17 per cent, as the leading country of origin. Japan was the next in line with 12 per cent, double its share in the first half of last year.

On the clothing side imports of both knitted and woven garments were slightly less in the second quarter than in the first but were still well above last year's levels. In the first half of the year they were more than a fifth higher in value at current prices than in the

TABLE 7. CRUDE TRADE BALANCE (a)

£ million at current prices

										1971				1972	
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr
Textile fibres (Div 26)															
Exports	108.4	106.0	92.4	90.8	80.1	93.2	101.8	96.4	87.3	20.4	23.3	21.1	22.5	24.2	30.3
Imports	267.6	276.7	232.8	220.2	196.3	219.4	210.4	183.9	150.0	41.4	40.3	35.2	33.1	51.5	56.6
Balance	−159.2	−170.7	−140.4	−129.4	−116.2	−126.2	−108.6	−87.6	−62.7	−21.0	−17.0	−14.1	−10.6	−27.3	−26.3
Textile yarns, fabrics etc. (Div. 65)															
Exports	259.7	283.2	282.8	270.7	258.5	309.3	360.6	396.8	425.8	94.7	110.7	102.4	118.0	105.0	116.2
Imports	144.7	177.0	151.5	158.5	182.0	231.2	238.7	256.4	324.9	80.1	76.9	80.6	87.3	90.0	88.6
Balance	+115.0	+106.2	+131.3	+111.9	+76.5	+78.1	+121.9	+140.4	+100.9	+14.6	+33.8	+21.8	+30.7	+15.0	+27.6
Clothing (Div. 84)															
Exports	40.0	44.3	50.1	53.4	64.3	84.5	108.5	123.1	129.5	26.2	27.7	37.6	38.0	31.9	30.9
Imports	64.7	73.3	57.3	68.7	83.4	110.1	124.5	129.4	178.2	40.7	43.0	45.3	49.2	53.0	49.6
Balance	−24.7	−29.0	−7.2	−15.3	−19.1	−25.6	−16.0	−6.3	−48.7	−14.5	−15.3	−7.7	−11.2	−21.1	−18.1

(a) Imports cif, exports fob.

TABLE 8. IMPORTS

£ million at current prices (cif)

	Textile fibres (Div. 26)		Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (Div. 65)										Clothing (Div. 84)		
	Man-made fibres tow and waste (266)	Total textile fibres	Woollen and worsted yarns (651.2)	Cotton yarns and thread (651.3 and .4)	Continuous filament yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Spun man-made fibre yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7	Cotton woven fabrics (652)	Woollen and worsted woven fabrics (653.2)	Man-made fibre woven fabrics (653.5 and .6)	Knitted fabrics (653.7)	Carpets (657.5 and .6)	Total yarns, fabrics, etc.	Made-up clothing (841.1 and .2)	Hosiery and knitted garments (part * 841.4)	Total clothing
1963	9.4	267.6	3.2	6.8	7.2	0.6	54.2	8.8	15.6	3.6	13.9	144.7	32.2	27.5	64.7
1964	12.9	276.7	3.3	6.3	15.0	1.1	64.2	9.8	21.9	3.8	14.8	177.0	38.4	28.7	73.3
1965	14.5	232.8	2.0	6.4	14.4	0.6	49.8	7.4	19.1	2.7	13.9	151.5	31.5	21.3	57.3
1966	12.6	220.2	2.3	6.9	14.5	0.9	48.5	9.7	19.7	3.2	14.0	158.8	38.3	24.8	68.7
1967	12.1	196.3	1.8	8.3	12.4	2.2	55.7	9.8	26.8	4.7	14.6	182.0	44.3	33.5	83.4
1968	17.4	219.4	2.0	8.8	25.4	3.6	67.3	8.8	33.0	7.0	18.8	231.2	58.4	44.9	110.1
1969	15.3	210.4	2.6	9.1	38.0	4.8	58.0	7.6	36.4	9.6	18.1	238.7	68.8	49.0	124.5
1970	13.3	183.9	3.9	9.8	38.4	5.6	53.5	7.6	42.2	13.0	20.1	256.4	70.7	51.4	129.4
1971	16.9	150.0	4.1	10.2	54.2	7.3	70.4	7.9	57.1	16.6	22.0	324.9	99.6	68.8	178.2
1971 Jan-Mar	4.3	41.4	1.0	2.6	12.5	1.7	18.7	1.6	14.0	4.0	5.3	80.1	23.1	15.6	40.7
Apr-June	4.1	40.3	1.1	2.4	12.6	2.0	15.4	2.5	13.6	4.2	5.1	76.9	24.2	16.5	43.0
July-Sept	4.4	35.2	0.9	2.3	14.3	1.6	16.3	2.2	14.4	4.2	5.7	80.6	24.2	18.4	45.3
Oct-Dec	4.1	33.1	1.1	2.9	14.8	2.0	20.0	1.6	15.1	4.2	5.9	87.3	28.1	18.3	49.2
1972 Jan-Mar	5.3	51.5	1.3	3.2	14.4	2.0	18.7	1.8	17.7	3.8	6.3	90.0	30.7	19.7	53.0
Apr-June	5.8	56.6	1.5	3.3	12.6	2.1	17.4	2.1	18.0	3.7	6.5	88.6	27.7	18.9	49.0

Source: Overseas Trade Statistics.

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first half of 1971. Hong Kong maintained its position as the leading supplier with about 40 per cent of imports of both woven and knitted clothing. The Irish Republic and Portugal were next in importance.

Exports

The expansion of exports of textile yarns and fabrics in the second quarter brought their value for the first half of the year, in current prices, nearly 8 per cent higher than the level in the first half of 1971. Exports of man made fibre woven cloth—up 26 per cent—and carpets—up 23 per cent were the main contributors to the improved performance, although the latter probably includes a fair content of re-exports which cannot be identified. Exports of continuous filament yarns continued to expand and cotton cloth and worsted cloth were also up in value over last year. Exports of knitted fabrics on the other hand, which had grown steadily over the past five years, were 14 per cent lower than in the first half of 1971. They are meeting increased competition and lower prices resulting from, possibly temporary, over capacity.

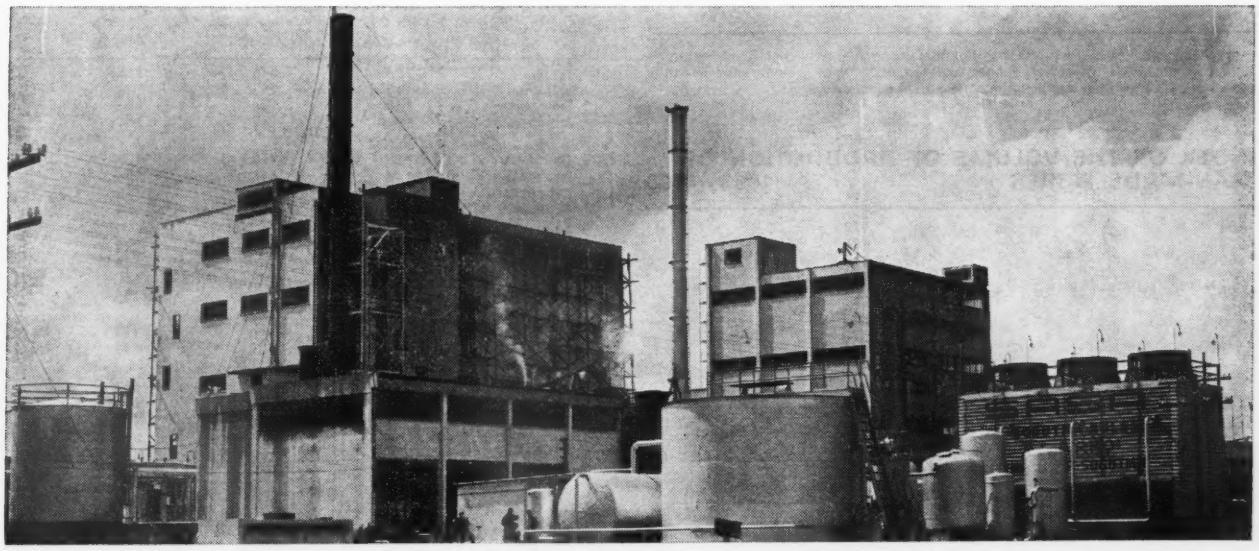
The increase in exports of clothing over last year was greater than that for yarns and fabrics but its effect on the crude trade balance was more than offset by the high level of imports. In the first half of the year exports of woven clothing were 20 per cent and knitted clothing 11 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year. With exports usually higher in the second half of the year the total for the year should exceed that in 1971.

TABLE 9. EXPORTS

£ million at current prices (fob)

	Textile fibres (Div. 26)		Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (Div. 65)										Clothing (Div. 84)		
	Man-made fibres tow and waste (266)	Total textile fibres	Woollen and worsted yarns (651.2)	Cotton yarns and thread (651.3 and .4)	Continuous filament yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Spun man-made fibre yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7	Cotton woven fabrics (652)	Woollen and worsted woven fabrics (653.2)	Man-made fibre woven fabrics (653.5 and .6)	Knitted fabrics (653.7)	Carpets (657.5 and .6)	Total yarns, fabrics, etc.	Made-up clothing (841.1 and .2)	Hosiery and knitted garments (part * 841.4)	Total clothing
1963	16.0	108.4	21.3	12.7	30.3	1.7	31.8	64.2	16.3	4.3	13.2	259.7	19.1	13.5	40.0
1964	19.4	106.0	22.1	13.0	37.0	2.5	32.3	67.5	19.6	4.6	16.4	283.2	21.4	14.5	44.3
1965	20.7	92.4	20.5	10.4	34.9	2.4	32.0	68.2	21.2	4.9	18.3	282.8	25.7	15.6	50.1
1966	21.4	90.8	20.0	10.5	35.5	2.8	27.6	64.2	17.1	5.9	19.6	270.7	28.2	16.5	53.4
1967	25.2	80.1	18.0	10.2	36.9	2.8	23.9	60.1	18.2	7.2	19.8	258.5	34.8	20.5	64.3
1968	33.6	93.2	20.4	10.7	46.1	4.3	28.2	66.5	20.6	11.4	29.5	309.3	45.7	26.2	84.5
1969	42.3	101.8	23.3	11.4	53.7	7.0	28.4	71.3	27.5	21.2	37.3	360.6	58.5	34.1	108.5
1970	47.0	96.4	23.4	11.0	68.6	8.6	26.7	70.1	32.3	38.9	39.4	396.8	60.5	45.0	123.1
1971	45.5	87.3	23.3	10.1	80.4	9.6	28.6	62.8	31.6	54.4	43.5	425.8	61.8	49.0	129.5
1971 Jan-Mar	10.0	20.4	5.2	2.4	17.4	2.4	6.2	13.2	7.7	13.3	8.9	94.7	12.8	9.7	26.2
Apr-June	12.5	21.3	6.5	2.5	21.2	2.9	7.0	17.5	7.8	13.9	10.5	110.7	13.6	9.7	27.7
July-Sept	10.8	21.1	5.3	2.4	19.2	1.7	7.6	15.5	7.3	12.8	10.2	102.4	17.8	14.7	37.6
Oct-Dec	12.2	22.5	6.3	2.8	22.6	2.6	7.8	16.6	8.8	14.4	13.9	118.0	17.6	14.9	38.0
1972 Jan-Mar	13.1	24.2	6.1	2.7	19.9	2.5	7.5	13.7	9.5	11.9	11.4	105.0	16.1	10.9	31.9
Apr-June	16.6	30.3	7.6	3.0	21.6	3.1	7.1	17.4	10.0	11.7	12.5	116.2	15.7	10.7	30.9

Source: Overseas Trade Statistics. * less 841.45.



The SASA polymer and fibre processing plant at Adana, Turkey, where a contract valued at more than £6 million for polyester plant has been received by Sim-Chem, a division of Simon-Carves Ltd., Stockport, from Sasa Suni ve Sentetik Elyaf Sanayii Anonim Sirketi. Sim-Chem will design, supply, and supervise erection and commissioning for a new polyester filament yarn plant and an extension to the existing polyester staple fibre plant. This is the seventh contract that Sim-Chem have secured in connection with this development, the first units going on stream in December 1968. As with the existing plant the process technology to be employed in the new facilities will be provided by ICI Fibres.

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Production of man-made fibres in August

In the three months ended August 1972 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 6 per cent more than in the three months ended May 1972. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in August was 7 per cent higher than in August 1971 with output of continuous filament 1 per cent less and staple fibre 14 per cent more.

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION

Thousand metric tons (†)

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1964	374.3	171.5	202.8
1965	391.0	179.8	211.2
1966	399.9	186.6	213.3
1967	433.2	198.9	234.4
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1971 1st quarter	157.2	72.1	85.1
2nd quarter	153.2	69.5	83.7
3rd quarter	147.8	66.3	81.5
4th quarter	154.8	68.5	86.4
1972 1st quarter	145.7	59.6	86.2
2nd quarter	161.9 r	65.8 r	96.0
1971 May	52.9	24.5	28.3
June	49.4	22.5	26.8
July	51.6	22.8	28.8
August	45.4	20.4	25.0
1972 January	48.0	22.6	25.3
February	45.2	17.1	28.1
March	52.6	19.8	32.7
April	52.3	20.3	32.0
May	56.4 r	22.9 r	33.5
June	53.2 r	22.7 r	30.5
July	51.0 r	20.6 r	30.4
August	48.5	20.2	28.3

(†) From July 1967, the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis; previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'.

INDEX OF THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF MAN-MADE FIBRES 1963 = 100

1964	117
1965	129
1966	142
1967	154
1968	201
1969	213
1970	238
1971	252

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1971 1st quarter	263	252
2nd quarter	253	244
3rd quarter	241	257
4th quarter	250	254
1972 1st quarter	241	231
2nd quarter	262 r	254 r
1971 May	258	246
June	246	246
July	244	252
August	224	255
1972 January	250	243
February	230	218
March	243	234
April	253	240
May	265 r	254 r
June	267 r	267 r
July	237 r	244 r
August	232	264

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1971, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1972 are incorporated. Figures for earlier periods were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 11, 1970 (page 375).

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Hosiery and other knitted goods—index of production

In the three months ended July 1972 the volume of production of hosiery and other knitted goods, seasonally adjusted (including knitted fabrics) was provisionally estimated to have been 10 per cent more than in the three months ended April 1972 and 6 per cent more than in the three months ended July 1971.

Excluding warp knitting the volume of production (not seasonally adjusted) was provisionally estimated to have been 8 per cent more than in the three months ended July 1971.

The seasonally adjusted figures for 1972 are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1971 and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1972 have been incorporated. The actual figures allow for differences in the lengths of calendar months, but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. A short note on the construction of the index was given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, dated May 27, 1970 (page 1455).

1963 = 100

1964	109		
1965	114		
1966	114		
1967	114		
1968	132		
1969	147		140
1970	149		144
1971	147		140

	Including warp knitting		Excluding warp knitting
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual
1969 1st quarter	133	143	124
2nd quarter	145	153	138
3rd quarter	143	144	136
4th quarter	166	147	161
1970 1st quarter	138	153	133
2nd quarter	143	146	138
3rd quarter	144	146	140
4th quarter	170	151	164
1971 1st quarter	133	145	123
2nd quarter	145	149	138
3rd quarter	145	149	140
4th quarter	165	146	159
1972 1st quarter	134	145	127
2nd quarter p	155	159	149
1971 January	124	149	114
February	135	140	125
March	140	145	131
April	136	146	130
May	149	159	142
June	150	142	143
July	139	156	133
August	132	144	129
September	163	146	158
October	176	145	168
November	175	144	170
December	144	148	140
1972 January	126	151	118
February	126	131	121
March	148	154	142
April p	145	156	138
May p	157	166	149
June p	164	156	160
July p	146	164	141

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Sales and orders in the engineering industries (SIC orders VII, VIII and IX)

General

THIS is the second publication of statistics derived from a revised inquiry and it includes estimates of trend in addition to the usual seasonal adjusted indices.

The final figures for the previous inquiry under the heading of 'deliveries and orders in the engineering industries' were published in *Trade and Industry* on May 4, 1972. The new inquiry and its relationship to the old inquiry and the range of new quarterly inquiries which form the backbone of the new system of official industrial statistics were outlined in an article in *Trade and Industry* for May 11, 1972.

The new revised inquiry is directed to establishments classified to mechanical and instrument engineering (SIC Orders VII and VIII) with over 100 employees and to establishments classified to electrical engineering (SIC Order IX) with over 200 employees. As with the preceding inquiry, the questionnaire only asks for values of total and export sales and orders-on-hand, although the concept of 'sales' used is defined to cover a broader range of activities than the concept of 'deliveries' used in the previous inquiry.

The new inquiry began with respect to the period of January 1972. The appreciable differences between it and the preceding inquiry prevent the indices derived from it being regarded as extensions of the old series. However, data from the old inquiry have been reworked to produce a provisional back series on the new basis back to mid-1970.

Response to the new inquiry has been good in most sectors although some difficulties have been experienced with respondents having to become accustomed to the slightly changed requirements of the new returns. For June, the latest month published, there were returns of 78 per cent of the employment covered by the despatch list of the cut-off sample used.

As a consequence of the improved response for past periods covered by the new inquiry—the comparable figure for the response rate of 59 per cent quoted for April last month is currently 90 per cent—there have been some significant revisions to certain of the series for the months up to April 1972, particularly those of net new orders. However, the broad movements in trend shown by the statistics for the second half of last year and the early months of 1972 remain largely as reported earlier. It should be noted that the new inquiry results are still not complete and some further revisions to data for the first half of 1972 and associated revisions to data in the second half of 1971 will continue to be necessary on this count.

Full publication is in a new series of Business Monitor, P113 'Engineering (Volumes of Sales and Orders)' obtainable from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH post free for a subscription of £1 per annum. Volume indices will be given for sales, orders-on-hand and net new orders, each for total, home and export, at SIC Order level (mechanical engineering—SIC Order VII, instrument engineering—SIC Order VIII and electrical engineering—SIC Order IX) as well as at the combined level for the engineering industries as a whole. The shorter note in *Trade and Industry*, however, will not show the separate tables for the three main engineering groups but will continue to carry a summary of the situation which will consist of the table for the combined SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX together with a short commentary.

Description of statistics

Although the table below consists of nine columns of indices, it should be noted that these are derived from only four independent series: these are the indices of sales and orders-on-hand for the home and export sectors.

To assist in interpretation, the statistics are published both in seasonally adjusted form and as trend estimates. The adjustment for seasonal factors reduces the effects of annually recurring influences on the four independent series and hence on the further five derived series on the table. The seasonally adjusted series still reflect the effects of factors that do not recur regularly. Seasonal patterns may change and therefore the seasonal factors are reviewed annually.

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another of the seasonally adjusted indices as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. Owing to some variability in the seasonally adjusted monthly figures, especially those of sales and net new orders, the average in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

The trend estimates, shown in the top half of the table, are derived by smoothing the seasonally adjusted series in order to provide an indication of the underlying movements of the statistics. It should be noted that the six most recent trend estimates are less definitive estimates of trend than those of earlier months and are subject to successive revision as estimates for each new month become available until the estimate is six months old.

Commentary

In drawing inferences from the data presented in the table below, it should be noted that not only are the current data provisional but, for reasons given in the Business Monitor, P113, so are the back series provided. Furthermore, the early part of 1972 was unusual owing to the miners' strike with its effects on power supplies and industry.

The situation reported in this issue of *Trade and Industry* (incorporating results for May and June 1972), while not yet indicating a general up-turn, is nevertheless less adverse than the situation reported in *Trade and Industry* on September 7, 1972 (incorporating results up to April 1972).

For the combined engineering industries (in which the total sales for the three main industry groups are weighted together in the ratios 6 : 1 : 5 for mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering respectively) the trend estimates show that total sales and net new orders have levelled off in recent months, mainly because of an up-turn in the home market. There is little change in the trends for orders-on-hand, which have declined slightly in the first half of 1972 mainly owing to a decline in export markets. The three-monthly movements on the seasonally adjusted indices appear in general more optimistic than the trend movements (an exception is export sales) but this slightly more favourable outlook is considered to reflect the greater weight given to the figures for February which depressed the first quarter estimates of the seasonally adjusted figures.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1972, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

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INDEX NUMBERS FOR THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES (SIC ORDERS VII, VIII and IX) (a)

Base

Sales and net new orders, 1963 average monthly sales = 100
Orders on hand, December 1963 unadjusted = 100

Volume of orders and sales

Trend estimates	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales
1971 February	119	135	142	101	139	141	173	125	145
May	118	136	135	101	132	132	171	146	146
1971 July	119	137	135	100	129	130	175	157	147
August	119	139	136	100	131	132	177	159	147
September	119	141	138	101	134	135	177	160	148
October	119	144	140	101	138	136	177	158	149
November	119	144	141	102	140	137	178	154	149
December	119	142	140	103	140	138	175	149	149
1972 January	119	140	140	103	138	137	174	146	148
February	119	138	139	103	136	136	173	144	146
March	118	136	138	103	134	136	173	141	144
April	118	135	138	102	134	136	172	138	142
May	118	135	137	102	135	136	172	137	141
June	117	136	138	102	130	137	171	135	140
Percentage increase (c) March to June 1972	−1.0	0.0	−0.5	−1.0	1.5	0.5	−1.0	−4.5	−3.0
Seasonally adjusted									
1970 3rd quarter	125	134	134	104	123	130	188	164	144
4th quarter	122	129	135	104	129	128	176	127	152
1971 1st quarter	119	139	146	102	140	147	173	137	144
2nd quarter	117	128	134	100	127	130	169	132	146
3rd quarter	120	144	137	100	132	133	182	175	148
4th quarter	118	140	140	103	141	136	171	139	149
1972 1st quarter	118	138	139	102	135	137	171	146	146
2nd quarter	118	139	138	102	138	137	172	143	141
1971 July	119	147	132	101	131	126	175	187	148
August	119	145	140	101	138	137	177	163	150
September	120	141	138	100	128	134	182	175	147
October	120	142	138	101	144	137	181	138	140
November	117	134	143	102	137	137	171	129	157
December	118	145	138	103	143	134	171	151	149
1972 January	120	157	144	103	144	142	178	197	150
February	120	141	139	104	145	136	175	128	146
March	118	115	134	102	116	131	171	113	143
April	117	132	136	101	130	136	172	140	135
May	117	140	141	101	137	138	172	149	149
June	118	145	138	102	148	138	172	139	138
Jan.-Mar. 1972 (av.)	118	138	139	102	135	137	171	146	146
Apr.-June 1972 (av.)	118	139	138	102	138	137	172	143	141
Percentage increase (b) (c)	0.5	1.0	−0.5	0.0	2.5	0.5	0.5	−2.0	−4.0

(a) All figures are provisional; see introductory notes.
(b) For orders on hand, the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest period shown with the corresponding level for the earlier period.
(c) The percentage changes have been based on unrounded values and are given to the nearest half percentage point for statistical convenience.

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Release dates of economic statistics to be published in November

THIS notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in November. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method of release*	Source
November			
1 Wed.	Central Government borrowing requirement (Sept.)	Fin Stats	CSO/Treasury
2 Thurs.	UK Official Reserves (Oct.)	PN	Treasury
	CBI Industrial Trends Survey (Oct.)	PN	CBI
	Capital issues and redemptions (Oct.)	PN	Bank of England
3 Fri.	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (Oct.)	London Gazette	Treasury
6 Mon.	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (Sept.)	PN	DTI
	Retail trade (Sept.)	PN	DTI
7 Tues.	Car and commercial vehicle production (prov. Oct.)	PN	DTI
	Numbers of foreign visitors to Britain (Sept.)	PN	DTI
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
8 Wed.	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets and reserve ratios (mid-Oct.)	PN	Bank of England
10 Fri.	Index of industrial production (Sept.)	PN	CSO
	Crude steel production (Oct.)	PN	BSC/BISPA
	Finished steel receipts, consumption and stock changes (3rd qtr.-prov.)	PN	DTI
	Building Scoieties' receipts and loans (Oct.)	PN	BSA
13 Mon.	UK overseas trade (Oct.)	PN	DTI
	Turnover of the motor trades (Sept.)	PN	DTI
	Turnover of the catering trades (Sept.)	PN	DTI
14 Tues.	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
15 Wed.	Wholesale price index numbers (Oct.)	PN	DTI
17 Fri.	Retail prices index (Oct.)	PN 19.30 hrs.	D of Employment
19 Sun.	National Savings monthly progress report (Oct.)	PN	DNS
20 Mon.	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid.-Oct.)	PN	Bank of England
	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end Oct.)	PN	D of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (Sept)	19.30 hrs.	
21 Tues.	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
22 Wed.	New vehicle registrations (Oct.)	PN	D of Environment
	Consumers' expenditure (3rd qtr.-2nd preliminary estimate)	PN	CSO
23 Thurs.	Registered unemployed (prov. Nov.)	PN	D of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (prov. Nov.)		
	Car and commercial vehicle production (Oct.)	PN	DTI
28 Tues.	London Clearing Banks monthly statement (mid-Nov.)	PN	CLCB
	Electricity generation (Oct.)	PN	DTI
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
29 Wed.	Housing starts and completions (Oct.)	PN	D of Environment
	House improvement grants (Oct.)		
	Central Government borrowing requirement (Oct.)	Fin Stats	CSO/Treasury
	Bricks and cement production (Oct.)	PN	D of Environment
30 Thurs.	Construction—new orders (3rd qtr.)	PN	D of Environment
	Registered unemployed (final-Oct.)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Employment in production industries (Sept.)		
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (Sept.)		
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (Oct.)		

* PN = Press Notice.

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

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Pottery for second quarter
Watches and clocks for second quarter
Construction and earth-moving equipment for second quarter
Jewellery for second quarter
Women's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie, infants wear, etc. for first quarter
Refractory goods for second quarter

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, October 20, 1972. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Made	BR/E 36430/22/10/77	104	October 16	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Janet Productions Ltd.
Tower of Evil	BR/E 36431/22/10/77	89	October 16	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Grenadier Films Ltd.
Search Into White Space	BR/E 36432/22/10/77	17	October 16	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	National Film Board of Canada
Wreck Raisers	BR/E 36434/22/10/77	56	October 17	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Eyeline Films Ltd. (for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.)
Super Saturday	BR/NQ 36435	19	October 17	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Anvil Film and Recording Group Ltd. (for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.)
Saturday Lovely Saturday	BR/NQ 36436	24	October 17	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Anvil Film and Recording Group Ltd. (for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.)
Always on Saturday	BR/NQ 36437	20	October 17	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Anvil Film and Recording Group Ltd. (for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.)
The Flesh and Blood Show	BR/E 36438/22/10/77	97	October 18	Tigon Pictures Ltd.	Peter Walker (Heritage) Ltd.
Movietone News 2263	BR/E 36225/22/10/77	7	October 20	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2263A	BR/E 36226/22/10/77	8	October 20	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Way of Light	F 36433	81	October 16	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Midem Productions, Neuilly
So Much Naked Tenderness	F 36439	86	October 18	Grand National Film Distributors Ltd.	Cine International Filmvertrieb, GmbH, Munich
Blue Sextet	F 36440	89	October 18	Grand National Film Distributors Ltd.	John Damon Productions Inc.

Correction to the Register:
The registration number of the film 'Cybernetica', registered on September 11, 1972, has been corrected to BR/E 36386/17/9/77.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.
Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	March 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Sept 21 1972
Balance of payments:	
quarterly figures (Q)	Sept 21 1972
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Oct 5 1972
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Feb 10 1972
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	Oct 5 1972
Catering trades turnover (M)	Oct 12 1972
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	Sept 14 1972
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	Aug 10 1972
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	Oct 19 1972
N. Ireland (M)	This week
Computers, UK market (Q)	July 13 1972
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct 7 1971
ECGD business (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	Aug 3 1972
Engineering industries, sales and orders (M)	This week
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	Oct 12 1972
cinema admissions and takings (M)	Oct 12 1972
overseas payments and earnings (A)	July 20 1972
registration of films (A)	Feb 3 1972
trends in film going (A)	Aug 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	July 20 1972
household consumption (Q)	Aug 10 1972
Footwear industry	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	Oct 12 1972
Foreign trade *see* Overseas trade	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	Oct 19 1972
Hire-purchase business (M)	Oct 5 1972
Industrial development certificates:	
approvals (Q)	April 27 1972
refusals (A)	July 15 1971
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	Oct 19 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	Aug 24 1972
Wales index (Q)	Sept 28 1972
Insurance companies, investments and assets (A)	Aug 10 1972
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept 23 1970
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Oct 19 1972
investment and earnings overseas (A)	March 23 1972
Machine tools, deliveries and orders (Q)	Aug 31 1972
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	Aug 17 1972
production (M)	This week
production, quarterly analysis (Q)	Aug 17 1972
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	Sept 28 1972
estimated figures	Oct 19 1972
motor trades turnover (M)	Oct 19 1972
Office development permits (Q)	Sept 7 1972
Overseas trade:	
EFTA (Q)	March 23 1972
industrial countries' trade and production (Q)	Aug 17 1972
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept 30 1970
Overseas trade of the UK:	
ECGD business (Q)	Sept 28 1972
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	April 13 1972
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	Oct 12 1972
value (M)	Oct 19 1972
value, analysis of trends (Q)	Sept 7 1972
Pension funds, investments and assets (A)	Aug 10 1972
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	Oct 5 1972
sales, N. Ireland (M)	Oct 12 1972
stocks (M)	Oct 12 1972
Royalties, overseas transactions (A)	March 30 1972
Shipping, nationality of vessels in UK seaborne trade (A)	March 2 1972
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	Sept 21 1972
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	Oct 5 1972
retail (M)	Oct 12 1972
Television, overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug 5 1971
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	This week
cotton industry production (M)	Oct 5 1972
hosiery production (M)	This week
made-up clothing, orders and deliveries (M)	Oct 19 1972
orders and deliveries (M)	Oct 5 1972
wholesale houses' sales (M)	Oct 19 1972
wool exports (Q)	Sept 7 1972
wool output (M)	Oct 5 1972
Tourism:	
international (A)	Oct 28 1971
UK tourist traffic (M)	This week
UK official reserves (M)	Sept 14 1972
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	March 9 1972
index numbers (M)	Oct 19 1972

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Oct 5 1972
Business Monitor titles	Sept 21 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	Sept 7 1972
ECGD local offices	Oct 5 1972
Guide to DTI	Aug 31 1972
Official Receivers' offices	May 20 1970
Programme of trade promotions	Oct 19 1972
Release dates of economic statistics	This week

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

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Export Publicity for Industry

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.

NORTHERN: Mr. A. A. McLoughlin, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TB (Tel: 27575—Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, OBE, City House, Leeds, LS1 4JG (Tel: 38232—Telex EconPlan 55472—message to be prefixed for COI).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. T. Cooban, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham, NG1 1EW (Tel: 46121—Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, MVO, Block A, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 2DF (Tel: 58911—Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. E. A. Hunt, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, S.E.1 (01-928 2371—Telex 915444).

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Market Place House, Reading, RG1 2EH (Tel: 581261—Telex 84216).

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol, BS1 2NF (Tel: 21071—Telex 44203).

MIDLAND: Mr. D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham 15 (021-643 8191—Telex 33376).

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SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1 (031-556 8501) District Office: 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C2 (041-221 5670—Telex 77583).

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast, BT4 3ST (Tel: 63011).

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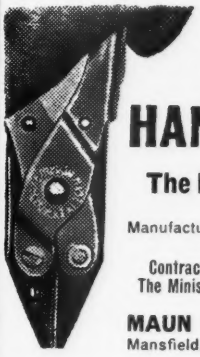

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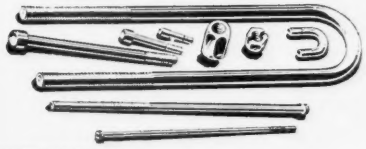

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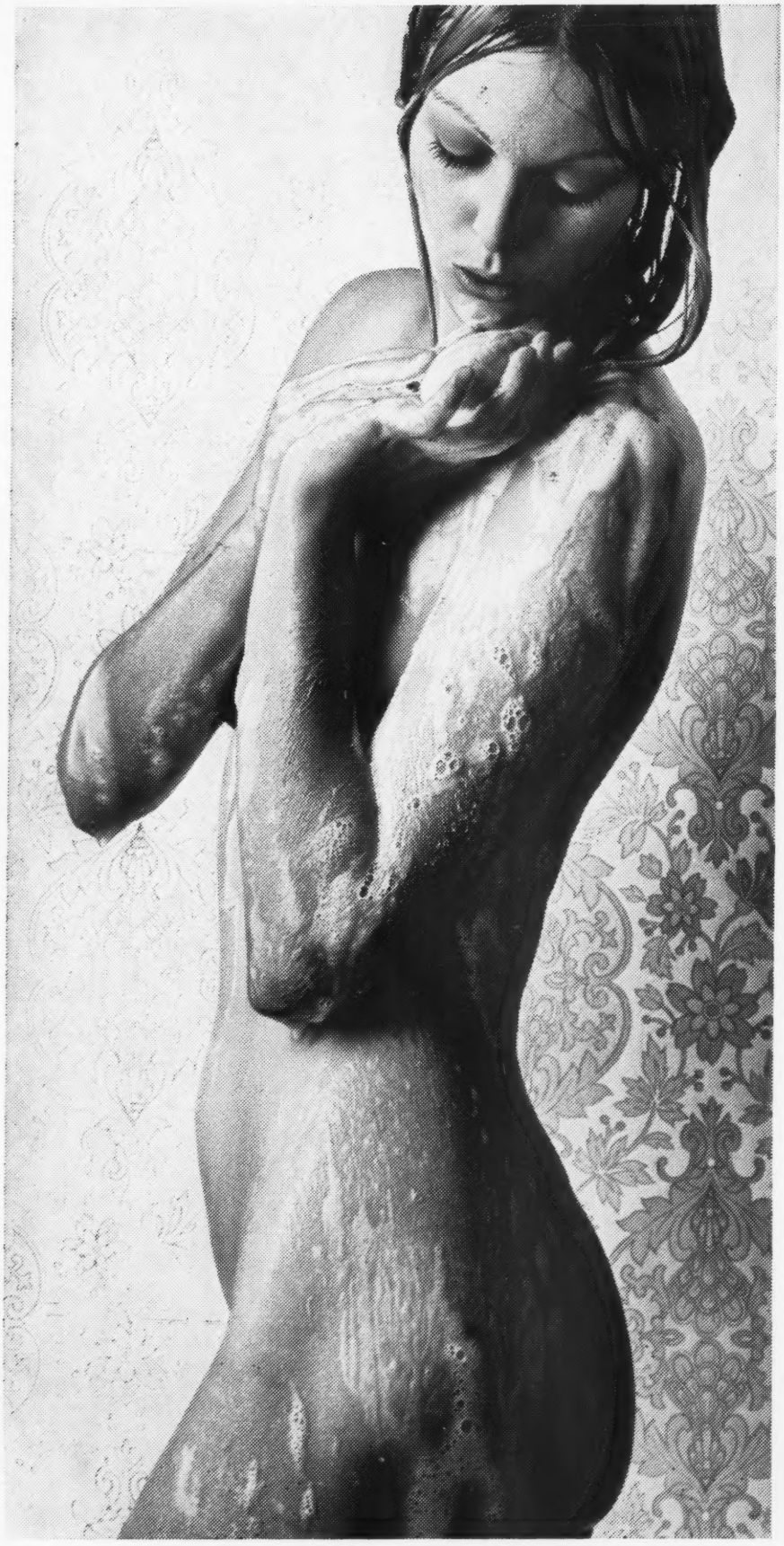

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